The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Secretary Proctor says bad Indians make good soldiers. The late outbreak in the Northwest demonstrated the fact that even bad soldiers may make good Indians by killing them.

The unanimous selection by the World's fair commission of the Hon. Benjamin Whitman of Erie as executive commissioner will be generally approved. The appointment is a fit one in every sense.

The holy coat of Treves continues to be seen at the rate of 45,000 pilgrims a day, and the people of the city are reaping a splendid harvest, as every visitor spends more or less money while in the city. There are few things in this world that are as great an attraction as this tattered old garment.

Could there be more eloquent examples of the evanescence of earthly celebrity and glory than those which the death of ex-President Grevy, of France, and the reported apoplectic stroke to Bismarck' Germany's "Iron Prince" naturally give rise to?

Hon. Thomas H. Greevy, of Altoona, has filed his brief with the clerk of the house of representatives in the Greevy-Scull congressional election case in the Blair-Somerset district. Mr. Greevy claims a majority over Scull of not less than 1,268, although Scull was returned elected by a majority of 526.

Invitations have been sent to 27 Democratic governors to attend the opening of the Democratic campaign in Ohio. The fact that of 42 States in the Union 27 are governed by Democrats some idea of the growing strength of the party in all sections of the country.

The Williamsport *Sun* asks: "In what sense is Mr. Harrity a boss? Can you point to any of his appointees, or appointees made through his influence, who are not men of integrity? Did he ever have a hand in robbing the treasury? Is he a thief? Quay is a boss, Harrity, a leader. Mark the difference.

If the price of wheat could be maintained at $1 to $1.25 it would operate to the benefil of all classes and not alone to the farmer. Wheat at 75 cents is not a paying crop, and when the farmer does not realize a fair profit on it, the bad effect is felt by the mechanic and laboring man.

The British fleet, in reprisal for the Turkish government allowing Russian volunteer war vessels to pass from the Black sea through the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, is reported to have occupied the Turkish island of Mitylene near the coast of Asia Minor, and within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles. It is a point of strategic importance is case of war. Turkey now seems more inclined to a Russian and French alliance than to accept British control.

The fish in the Roaring Spring branch of the Juniata are experiencing a wholesale slaughter. The banks of the river are covered with big and little bass, catfish, suckers and eels and the stench arising from this mass is unbearable. Opinions differ as to the cause of this destruction of the finny tribe. Some fishermen claim that the work of dynamiting the fish still continues, while other advance the theory that the alkali from the Roaring Spring paper mill is creating a dead sea out of that branch of the river.

For several weeks past charges of cruelty to patients, by the committee on lunacy, have been made against the management of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. These grievances have been fully investigated by the Board of Trustees and no ground for the charges could be found by that body. But the committee on Lunacy demands an immediate change of management, and claims that it has sufficient evidence to warrant the immediate dismissal of Superintendent Gerhard. The affair is creating much comment and it is likely that some radical change in the management will be necessary.

A New Town.

Patton is the name of a new town on the line of the Beech Creek extension R. R, in the northern part of Cambria Co. It was named after Hon. John Patton, of Curwensville, who donated to the place $500, for the erection of a church building.

——Every well dressed gentleman gets his clothing from the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. They can fit you out in anything you want, at a big bargain. You'll miss it greatly if you don't call to see his stock.

An Unjust Law.

It is claimed by the supporters of high tariff that the rebate clause of the McKinley bill makes it possible in the case of foreign raw materials for Americans to manufacture such material and sell it abroad in competition with articles made there, "and while securing them this opportunity we preserve our home market for our home products."

This last sentence is rather ambiguous says the *Patriot*, and is really an argument against protection, for the high tariff people maintain that any article that comes into the American market competes with American products. How can a competing article which is shipped away or not after manufacture, with rebate or otherwise, be said to preserve the home market?

The rebate clause is a farce. It allows, practically and really, free raw material to be manufactured in the United States for the sole benefit and advantage of foreign purchasers, who buy more cheaply than Americans who are compelled to pay the tariff upon the raw material. Instead of allowing such material to enter our ports free of duty so that our people could enjoy a cheaper article they are discriminated against by the apostles of high tariff who are compelled to be just abroad, but who have American consumers by the throat and throttle them too.

The evils of the rebate system can be seen in the oil business. The Standard company had a powerful rival in Russia. The company knew it would be seriously crippled if the tariff on tin plate were allowed to affect the cans used in this business, and in order to escape it congress was deliberately notified that if a rebate were not allowed upon such cans the new bill should not pass. The rebate was granted and foreign consumers may now obtain the article cheaper than Americans because of that and the competition there existing, though the company is doing a profitable business. The Standard, by the way, knew we would have to continue the importation of tin plate.

The rebate clause is a gave injustice to Americans. If the duty upon raw material is necessary to protect home products, the exportation of that material in the manufactured form does not remove the necessity, and if it is not necessary home consumers should gather the benefit.

Mills to Furnish Weather.

The government has found it impracticable for locommotives to toot the weather all over the country but the weather bureau officials are wedded to the idea of having steam whistles sound the signals, and with that end in view are arranging for mills and factories in various cities and towns to give the weather forecasts. The plan is outlined in a letter to Observer Luther M. Dey from the weather bureau at Washington saying: "It is not considered advisable to have the several railroads take up the whistle system, and no steps will be taken in this direction, but if a certain time is fixed (says twelve noon) for the mills and foundries to give the signals, this course will probably subserve the best interests for which the system was devised."

Mr. Dey thinks the most efficient plan would be for the burgesses of the several towns, or the "Grangers' clubs," if such exist, to establish whistle or flag station signals for the benefit of their seveal communities. If the farmers of one district adopt this plan there is little doubt that a spirit of pride or emulation would lead the others to follow. Mr. Dey has already received communications from more than fifty residents of the state, who are anxious to co-operate with the bureau.

Was She a Cow or a Cyclone.

An old brindle cow belonging to an Indiana man broke into another's field, and, in court the owner of the field proved that the cow destroyed the following mentioned property, to wit: Two 4 year-old cherry trees, seven apple trees five pear trees, one plum tree, 100 head of cabbage, twelve rows of beans five rods long, one row of beets one and one-half rods long, fifty to 150 sweet potato plants, one bed of onions three grape vines and fourteen blackberry bushes.

Bitten By a Snake.

On Tuesday, August, 25th, says the Sugar Valley *Journal* Thomas White, a citizen of Nippenose, while working on the National pipe line in White Deer was bitten in his right hand by a copperhead snake, poisoning his whole system and may result fatal.

——You will likely want a new suit to attend the picnic. Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you exactly what is required to fit you out at a big reduction.

——At Johnstown one hundred and six cases of fever are reported from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. Most of the cases are malaria, but many are pronounced to be genuine cases of typhoid.

Against License.

It is now more than ever certain, so far as a future event can be determined in advance, that a prohibition associate judge will be elected in Huntingdon county in November. Since the granting of license there five months ago the public in general have become thoroughly acquinted with the enormous increase in the amount of drunkenness in all parts of the county, and especially so is this the case in Huntingdon. Under the system of prohibition, when speak-easies and private drinking clubs flourished, there was not nearly the amount of liquor consumed here, and consequntly, there was less drunkenness as exhibited by inebriated persons on the public streets. The present sentiment of the entire community is decidedly against licensed house, and so strong, indeed, has the public feeling grown that the politicians are giving heed to the handwriting on the wall.

At the republican county convention Judge Foreman, the avowed anti-license candidate had a complete walkover for the nomination. The leaders of the local democratic party now in the footsteps of the political opponents, and are, therefore, casting about for suitable material to fill the bill. It is more than probable that at the democratic convention on Tuesday next an uncompromising anti-license candidate will be placed in nomination for associate judge. This innovation becomes imperative upon the democratic leaders when it is remembered that nine-tenths of the citizens of the county are unequivocally opposed to license.

It was remarked by the proprietor of one of the licensed hotels here a few days ago that on the day of the Knights of the Golden Eagle convention and parade $700 were taken in at his hotels bar. From this a very fair estimate can be formed of the actual amount of drinking that is done in that place. Complaints are also frequent from nearly every section of the county, and this state of affairs has produced a radical change in the sentiment of a large majority of our citizens in regard to the necessity of licensed houses in the county.

The Swinding Six.

Delamater, a defaulter and fugitive from his native state; Bardsley, in the penitentiary; Roney, compelled to resign; Quay, Boyer and Livsey, all keeping out of the way of the legislative investigation committee, lest they may be obliged to testify against themselves as well as against their associates in state and city robbery—isn't this a spectacle? And every man a Republican! Livsey in Wisconsin, Boyer in Canada and Quay among the sands of the New Jersey coast somewhere—isn't it singular that these three boon companions should be not only so far away but so far away from each other, just when they are wanted by the Legislative committee? These are the three men who know all about the state treasury of Pennsylvania and all about the John Bardsley big million and half steal! But they don't want to testify. Each had sudden business abroad. Boyer is state treasurer, Livsey cashier and Quay no less a political villain than ever. And yet the Republican party to which these men belong, of which they are leading and controlling members, asks the people to elect Gregg and Morrison auditor general and state treasurer so that the great steal may be kept in a measure covered up and the finances of the commonwealth be continued in the hands of Republican managers and manipulators. Have you read the Democratic platform enunciated at Harrisburg last week? If not, read it without delay and read carefully. It is a fearful and tremendous arraignment of the Republican party of this State and points out to the people how they should vote in November next. Even the wayfaring man, though a fool, may read and understand. How can any honest voter force himself to vote for the nominees of a party, no matter honest they may be personally, that has kept within its tabernacles and its highest and most important places, for years and years, such a gang of infernal rascals?

Let him who is desirous of doing his political and moral duty to his State and his God, vote for Wright and Tilden.

Will Run all Week.

The cider press at the planing mill, owned and operated by Mr. E. H. Shook will be in operation every day of next week, and parties wishing to make cider can be accommodated at any hour during the day.

County Superintendents Office.

The county commissioners have leased a room in the Crider exchange building, Bellefonte, which will be devoted exclusively to the use of Co. Supt. Etters. An office was necessary and the court house did not contain the available space.

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A SAD DEATH.

Death of Miss Beulah Strohm on Saturday Evening.

Saturday evening, this vicinity was apprised of the sad death of Miss Beulah Strohm, at the home of her grandfather, Mr Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill, of consumption. For a year or more Beulah had held a position in a pension attorney's office in Washington, D. C., but was compelled to resign from the same about four or five weeks ago on account of the condition of her health. She returned to her home at Centre Hill, in a very weakened condition, but with the hope that she would recover her usual health in this climate and little idea had any of her friends of the grim messenger being so nigh to claim her as his victim. Death occurred very suddenly and unexpectedly. She had only been confined to her bed the day previous and then only at the request of her grandmother, and at the time was alone in the room with a friend to whom she was conversing, when she suddenly complained of a deafness and was unable to hear, and she gave a few gasps and the cord of life had been severed from the body.

Miss Beulah was a very bright and accomplished young lady, a brilliant conversationalist and at several times had contributed articles to the press, and her death is a terrible blow to her friends, of whom there are many, for to simply know her was to become her friend. She was aged only about eighteen years and has made her home with her grandparents at Centre Hill about four or five years, removing from Nebraska shortly after the death of her father, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

The funeral took place yesterday, Wednesday forenoon, interment being made in the cemetery at Sprucetown, and was very largely attended.

The Harvest Moon.

The phenomenon commonly known as the "harvest moon" will be a prominent feature of September's celestial exhibition. At the time of the full moon which occurs nearest the autumnal equinox, the moon is observed to rise but little later each evening, so that the number of consecutive moonlight evenings is greater than at other seasons of the year. The reason of this is that when the moon is full in the autumn, it is always moving northward, and is in that part of its orbit which inclines least to the horizon, and when it is full in that part of its orbits, it rises less than half an hour later each evening, whereas the average daily retardation is about fifty-two minutes. In the spring, when the moon is moving southward at its full phase, and its orbit inclines most to the horizon, it rises about and hour and a quarter later each evening, and the number of consecutive moonlight evenings is less than the average. It will be readily understood that the nearer the moon's orbit is to being paralled to the horizon the less is its descent in moving a given distance, and the less the interval between its rising on successive days. So conversely, the nearer its orbits is to being perpendicular to the horizon, the greater is the descent in movening a given distance, so that under such circumstances the interval between the successive rising of the moon would be greater than usual.

Fine Exhibit.

The exhibit of organs, pianos, etc., at Grange Park, by Mr. M. C. Gephart, of Millheim, is the centre of attraction. Among his fine display of organs, we notice the celebrated Miller & Kimball, which has no equal, but the climax is reached when he places on exhibition the world renowned Gobler's Parlor Concert Grand Piano, combined with the "Little Daisy" in a mohogany case. He also gives the finest concerts on the grounds, having under special engagement the Eaglesmere orchestra, whose delightful entertainments are all the rage. Very seldom can people attend a concert rendered on a concert grand piano, by such fine musicians and this fact proves conclusively that Mr. Gephart always leads and never follows.

Hamiltons Sentence.

W. B. Hamilton, the embezzling cashier of the Houtzdale bank, whose trial came up in Clearfield court last Wednesday and resulted in his conviction, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,500.

Horse Dropped Dead.

Several days ago Mr. George Durst, about two miles east of town, hitched up a team of horses in a wagon and one of them dropped over dead. He valued the animal at over $200, having paid $175 for it about one year ago.

Death of An Infant.

A several months old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Fetterolf, east of town died last week.

BY THE WAY.

During this week of new-born relationship when those dear cousins, uncles, aunts, sisters-in-law of your wife's second cousin and "old friends" of your grandparents whom you never heard of before see fit to visit you and "renew" ties that never existed don't get discomforted and wear a benediction face and pout around on knocked knees and look as if you were "hen pecked" and dying of blue mould. That is not at all charitable. Be gracious and extend to them all the courtesies and affability your best nature and cool judgment are capable of; set before them the toothsome flitch, stale potatoes, measly bread, spoilt salads and vile delicasies in endless extravagance; give them the best room in the house, a bed with slats and a clean, thin mattress with just one too few quilts so that they may cool off from their sumptous banquets—take them to the dime museum and see that they ride on the merry-go-round and give them an unavoidable opportunity to pay the bill.

I am sure that not one of our good townspeople would be regarded as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal for the sake of a little charity. This talk of "picnic relations" smacks of selfishness and inhospitality and forcibly reminds me of that little jingle:

"Me and my wife
My son and his wife
Us four
And no more."

Rather than have our town dubbed as inhospitable and lacking in beneyolence I would get reckless and say give us fewer relations:

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The latest fad among women who entertain a good deal is the autograph table spread, upon which each guest is invited to write his name with a blue pencil. The outlines are afterward embroidered.

This does not, however, enlist the guest in the aristocratic "Blue Book" nor does it always testify his being a much-sought visitor, but it is to be hoped that the fad will have the effect to improve the average man's signature so that a compositor can read it without standing on his head and taking down the ex-communication act to help him make it "blue" in swearing.

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THE SECRET OF PURITY.

Here, in this silent, wooded place,
Where impure water lie,
While dead leaves strew their face,
There looks up to the quiet shy,
Transmutting filth to fair, pure grace,
By roots that lie boyond the eye,
A water-lily.

So in thy quiet, humble place,
While dead's pollutions are,
While dead hopes fall space,
As thou look'st up see heaven afar,
Transmute thy life to purest grace,
Through faiths that oft in secret are,
And be lily.

—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

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There are some people who are born fault-finders, and there is no criticism which they more frequently make, when no graver fault is recogniz able, than the one against a public speaker, whether on the pulpit or platform, that he uses "too big words." No criticism could be more grotesquely absurd. There are no rubicons in the English language which any versed speaker or writer of the language is forbidden to cross, The almost illimitable vocabulary, which is the wealth of our tongue, is analogous to a boundless forest where the one who enters it has all the privileges and dominion which prompted the utterance of the memorable words imputed to Alexander Selkirk, on a desert isle of the Pacific, "I am monarch of all I survey." I do not mean to defend those who rather than employ a small, mediocre word would break their jaws to use a high-sounding word to the detriment of the sense and diction, but writing or public speaking must need be of a higher standard, more dignified and elegant than ordinary parlance if it shall aspire to be of contemporaneous and future value.

An experience of Patrick Henry, that eloquent patriot of Virginia, fitly describes the point. He had been engaged to address an assemblage far in the wild woods of Western Virginia. Desiring to touch to action the hardy and robust but not intelligent populace he deemed that the best results might be accomplished by the use of plain, every day talk such as was their own vernacular. He accordingly prepared and delivered an address with this idea in view but despite his usually persuasive eloquence and the grandeur and nobility of his sentiments it fell flat and the effect was altogether disappointing. "Is it by such speaking and language that Patrick Henry attained the distinction he now enjoys?" "Patrick Henry does not use any better language than we foresters do!" "Is this Patrick Henry?" and similar expressions of wonder and disappointment were the greetings with which his effort was received.

We read for intellectual and moral advancement and listen to learned discourses for the same reason, and a criticism hurled against a man of learning, that his language is too exalted or his ideas too profound will almost invariably prove but a bullet-shot against the side of an invulnerable Monitor and bespeak meagreness of intellectual attainments in the critic.

LOUNGER.

Another Shooting Affray.

Just now it seems to be Snow Shoe and vicinity against the world for shooting people. On Saturday a week ago there was a little pistol practice out in that vicinity in which men were used for targets and again on Saturday it seems that the same diversion was indulged in. In other and plainer words, during a quarrel among a number of Hungarians on Saturday afternoon or evening John Scinti shot Steve Shincoe. Scinti was arrested by Constable Haynes and brought to Bellefonte jail yesterday (Sunday) morning. It is not belived that Shincoe will die. Further particulars at this writing are not obtainable,—*Daily News.*

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

That desirable property, situate in the village of Potters Mills, Potter township, Centre county, Pa., and for many years occupied as the residence of the late Dr. Wm. J. Wilson, dec'd., is offered at private sale. Said lot contains five acres and 117 perches neat measure, and has thereon erected a large two story rough cast house, a two story office, a large stable and other outbuildings. This is a desirable home, and will be sold at a bargain.

Terms.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid April 1st, 1892; when possession and deed will be given. The balance in two equal payments, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, with interest from April 1st, 1892.

For further particulars, apply to the owner, Dr. Thos. C. Van Tries, Bellefonte, Pa., or to Jas. C. Boal, Esq., Centre Hall, Pa.

Special Train Schedule.

As usual the Pennsylvania railroad company will run a number of special trains from Bellefonte to grange Park, Centre Hall, on Friday of this week, being the 15th 16th, 17th, 18th days of September. The schedule as given for the regular and special trains as follows:

Leave Bellefonte for Centre Hall at 6.00, 6.55 and 10.30 a. m., and 2.00 and 5.00 p. m.

Leave grange Park for Bellefonte at 8.24 a. m., and 3.40, 4.28, 6.30 and 9.00 p. m.

On the eastern end of the road a special train will leave Sunbury at 8.55 a. m., and returning leave Grange Park at 6.59 p. m. All train stop at all stations along the road.

Liable to Arrest.

Boys who prowl around orchards and gardens for the purpose of stealing fruit do not seem to realize that for even entering an orchard without permission they are liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment.

Why They Fail.

The cigarette is responsible for causing rejection of nearly two thirds of the applicants for admission to West Point and Annapolis. Uncle Sam wants no weeds who are one their way to the imbecile wards via the rice paper and tobacco route.

Seeding.

Our farmers were busy seeding last week, and the ground was in most excellent condition for it. This week the farmers are busy picnicing at Centre Hall.

Squirrels Scarce.

Tue hunters out for squirrels do not report them plenty and not more than two or three have been brought home by any of our nimrods as a result of the day's sport.

Excursion to Harriman.

The third personally conducted special excursion from points in Pennsylvania to the prohibition town of Harriman, Tennessee, will leave on Monday, Sept. 28th. For information address Cleven Dinges, Centre Hall.

——Miss Elsie Barr, of Tyrone, is the guest of J. C. Boal's family.

——Today, Thursday, Governor Pattison is scheduled for an address at two o,clock in the afternoon in the auditorium.

——Rev. Isaac Heckman and family are attending the picnic. Rev. Heckman was a former pastor of ihe Penns valley M. E. charge and resided in Centre Hall.

— Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bayard, of Washington, D. C., came up to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bayard's niece.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

SUITABLE DRESSING FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

There is so much sound common sense in the following article from the *Queen* that we reproduce it for the benefit of our readers:

"The fashions of to-day certainly favor young and slender figures, and I often wonder, when admiring the present modes, how stout and elderly women contrive to follow, even at a distance, the dictates of Dame Fashion. It is possible, however, to be well dressed, though elderly and even obese, but it requires special study and great care. The dressmakers who devote their attention to overcoming the difficulties which encompass middle age—when figures have lost their young and graceful lines, and silver threads appear amongst the gold—assert that it is a great mistake to strive to adapt designs especially made for the young to those of riper years. The best plan is to select from among the fashions those which meet the difficulty best, and to reconstruct on the necessary grounds.

Black is always safe, but there are many colors which are becoming to skins and colors of middle life. Most reds suit fair women as well as brunettes, past their prime, but reseda and greens generally are only suited to the latter. The present deep, full, grass-green now worn in velvet, may safely be chosen by almost any complexion, and elderly women should bear in mind that rich materials are suited to them; that velvets, plain and brocaded, silks of the best texture, lend dignity to age, and that in mantles as well as dresses splendor of detail should not be ignored. Fawn is a very favorite color now, but it is a young woman's shade, unless it be loaded with jet or gold trimmings. It is better to have one handsome gown a year, and a rich mantle in three years, than to choose many simple toilettes for those who have passed the heyday of youth.

Care must be taken in choosing the patterns of the materials worn by stout figures. Horizontal lines must be most carefully avoided, long straight panels diminish the apparent size, and great care must be taken in hanging the skirt, especially if it be a plain one. Long shallow pleats ought to be inserted at the back of the hips, and it should be managed that a few soft horizontal folds fall about a quarter of a yard below the waist in front, disguising the outlines of the figure. The present style of cutting the skirt on the cross is a help in this class of dressmaking, but striped materials must not be chosen, and on no account must the fabric be fitted to the waists without pleats as now worn by young people. The cross cut materials are generally more elastic.

The best way of trimming a bodice is to have either braces or long revers on either side, narrowing at the waist covering the front darts. A stripe down the centre hiding the fastenings is also good. Long graceful lines must be chosen in the arrangement of any drapery on the bodice, and short sleeveless jackets are to be avoided. Polonaises skilfully managed diminish the apparent size; and though the present long coats cut the figure, and should be avoided by those that are short and stout, they are admirable for tall, stout women, but great care must be taken that they are the right length, not too long or too short. A girdle placed low about the hips, in the hands of a skilful dressmaker, may be made to lessen the size of the wearer, while unskilfully treated would increase it. The present style of wearing chiffon on the front of the bodice enchances the charms of middle age; and often it is an advantage to trim one side, and then carry the folds across. The waist frills of lace now worn can be used with good effect, if they are made to end at the side and not carried in front, but it must be borne in mind that if the hips are big everything must be done to lessen their apparent size, and any extra trimming on the hips is calculated to enlarge the figure. Nothing must be tightly girt in at the waist. Long jackets with jet drops soften the outlines, and stout women, in trying on both bodice and skirt, should test the effect seated as well as standing.

The sleeves must on no account be made over high or broad, and women with short necks should be specially careful on this point. For tea gowns the long pendant sleeves are desirable. In mantles, long sides prove to be a great help to short, stout figures.

With hats and bonnets much must be left to the individual. I advise careful private study in the glass before making the important decision, and most probably it will be apparent that it is advisable to disguise the nape of the neck and the lines which will come beneath the chin. This will make it necessary for a bonnet to be continued low down in the neck, and strings made of black lace or chiffon should be tied beneath the chin. It is only quite old ladies who will reconcile themselves to wearing strings to caps; but the same result may be produced by encircling the throat with soft diaphanous materials. Middle age should abjure linen collars."

No. 1176

No. 1177.

A few items not generally known, and which it would be well for every woman to remember, are the following:

There is a great difference between *moire* and watered silk, the waved lines of the first being much smaller than those of the second, and not forming horizontal stripes.

Bengaline silk has the effect of a coarse gros grain, but very soft as if the cord had been inserted. Surah is a soft silk, the threads of which mingle rather than look straight, as they do in most silks. Suiting is a general term applied to all wool fabrics. Olive green is the exact color of olives, and heliotrope is not the color of the flower so called, but is of a deep lilac color.

The word "waist" is incorrectly used when applied to the portion of the gown above the waist line; the proper term for this should be "bodice" a word which our English cousins never fail to use. As proof of this is frequently cited, the story of an American lady who visited an English tailor if her waist would be ready by Christmas. Bowing with politeness peculiar to the English shopkeeper he replied, "Madam, there is no doubt but that your *bodice* will be sent to you before that time."

A. R. E.

No. 1177. BACK VIEW.

No. 1176. BACK VIEW.

No. 1176. SEA-SIDE COSTUME.—White and navy blue serge are combined in this costume. White serge is taken on the bias for the skirt, which is three and two thirds yards wide around the bottom, and is gored narrower toward the top. Around the bottom it is ornamented with three rows of blue Hercules braid, a wider row for the centre one and a narrower one on each side.

The coat of blue serge has white revers carried down in a sailor collar at the back, and white cuffs. The upper part of the white vest is crossed with rows of blue braid and ornamented on the right side with an embroidered anchor as are also the revers.

No. 1177. FOULARD DRESS.—This gown is of heliotrope colored foulard with large figures in corn color. It is made with a gored skirt and a coat-bodice. The sleeves are plain but very full on the shoulders and the bodice is shirred at the neck. A cut paper pattern of this very desirable gown will be furnished on receipt of price, 15 cents.

No. 1178.

No. 1178. BLOUSE WAIST. — This pretty and extremely desirable waist may be made of silk, crepon, cashmere or even of cotton goods. It is very serviceable as it can be worn with almost any and all skirts. It is made over a close-fitting lining and has six box-pleats both in front and back, between which are placed graduated strips of velvet ribbon.

The rolling collar and cuffs are also trimmed with the velvet. The belt which may be of velvet ribbon or leather has but one piece in the back.

No. 1179.

No. 1179, shows a collar in passementerie of fine jet open-worked and forming points in front and back.

No. 1180. FRONT VIEW.

No. 1180. GOWN OF BENGALINE AND CORDED LACE.—The plain skirt of this dress has around the bottom a lace ruffle headed by a puff which is made of a band of similar lace with the notched edge turned up for a heading. It is ornamented at equal intervals by ribbon bows. The round bodice is covered with lace and has a coat skirt formed of a deep flounce of lace. The bodice and coat skirt are striped with narrow bands of jet galloon, while the plastron in front is of bengaline.

The close silk sleeves have lace puffs looped with ribbons on the shoulders. Collar of pleated lace, fastened on the left side by a bow of ribbon.

No. 1180. BACK VIEW.

No. 1181. STREET COSTUME. — The model shown is of light gray homespun, with a vest and hip flaps of white cloth. It is made in princesse form with the skirt joined to a short bodice, and worn over a separate petticoat or foundation skirt. The vest sleeves and collar are crossed with bands of braid, and the bodice and skirt are trimmed with a narrow metal gimp and buttons to match.

No 1181.

No. 1182. CHILD'S APRON.—White figured sateen with an insertion and edging of embroidery are used for this little apron. The front and back are cut on the double and gathered at the top and waist line as shown in the model. Strings confine the apron in the back, and buttons and button-holes fasten it on the shoulders. This is another very desirable pattern which we are able to furnish our readers.

No. 1182.

No. 1183

No. 1183. DRESS FOR A LITTLE BOY FIVE YEARS OLD.—This is made of cream-colored bengaline and trimmed with white guipure and small designs in silk embroidery.

The skirt is laid in large pleats and the waist is cut in one piece forming three large pleats; the bottom of the waist is folded under like a blouse waist and fastened by a leather belt closed in the centre of the front by two buckles. The square yoke and deep cuffs of the full sleeves are of the guipure. On the front folds of the waist are embroidered small designs in silk and the high collar is ornamented to match.

DESIGNS FOR FANCY WORK.

Not long ago, we were asked the question where all the designs for embroidery and fancy work of all kinds came from. One has not far to go to answer this question, at least in a general way, for nature surely furnishes us with a large portion. Flowers, leaves, birds, fruits, insects etc., are taken direct from nature, for there is hardly a curving or trailing design that does not have its type or original somewhere in nature.

Set designs can be traced back through Saxon, Roman, Grecian and Egyptian times. The design often called "Walls of Troy," so named from its real or fancied resemblance to the walls of Troy, has been proven to be of Grecian origin. Nearly all designs in which lines and angles occur are taken from geometrical figures.

A log cabin quilt might be considered a very modern design, yet the mummy of a cat found in the ruins of Bubastis in Egypt, and placed there thousands of years ago, was wrapped in a cloth having the self same design.

Centuries ago the Arabians and the Turks did embroidery and fancy work of various kinds, and the old Egyptians we know were skilled in these arts. In the Bible we find the directions given by God to Moses concerning the decorations of the Tabernacle, in which it speaks of the hangings for the doors: "And every wise hearted man among them made ten curtains of fine twined linen and blue and purple and scarlet with cherubims of cunning work made he them." It also speaks of the robes of Aaron: "And of the blue and purple and scarlet they made the holy garments for Aaron. And he made the robe of the ephod of woven work, all of blue. And they made upon the hems of the robe pomegranates of blue and purple and scarlet and of fine twined linen. And a girdle of fine twined linen and blue and purple and scarlet, of needle work; as the Lord commanded Moses."

The many proofs we have of the antiquity of fine needle work, which we call fancy work, shows plainly the source of many of our designs, but the minute elaboration of these designs, during the centuries which have elapsed, we fear would cause us to fail in recognizing the originals.

ERA.

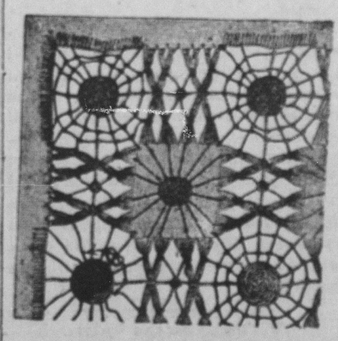

TABLE SCARF. No. 1.

TABLE SCARF.—The work most admired for ornamenting table linen is of squares arranged in the style of the scarf shown in figure 1.; sometimes they are placed side by side to form a continued border. The reticella squares are worked with coarse white or yellow thread, for the drawn work gold thread proves the most effective.

On table linen, gold and silver thread are used for the drawn work, the stretched threads, the fillings in spinning stitch and to knot together groups of threads, in short, everywhere, where the material taken must be put as little as possible through the stuff. Figure 2, gives in the proper size, the fourth part of one of the squares which ornament the scarf. For each square a thread trellis is first made by drawing out 48 threads three times evenly in the height and width and leaving as many between. When the outer edges of the trellis have been secured by button hole stitches worked over 5 threads, the open worked divisions are crossed with 4 threads of coarse white cotton. These join the divisions and give the required support for the wheels to be sewn in, and always fasten together at the same time the loose threads left between the transparent divisions of two groups. The wheel or spinning stitch filling is now worked with the finest gold thread and joined to the white helping thread. The ray-like threads also caught around the threads left in the width and length, and dividing the principal groups again by slinging together the 12 outer threads of each group, are stretched first, beginning in the middle. The radiating threads are knotted together in two circles when the thick middle round has been darned, and then the groups of threads coming between likewise ornamented in the middle with a small wheel. The four divisions of each square are to be finished off with such wheels. The scarf is 17 inches wide and nearly two yards long with a hem one and a half inches deep, and ornamented with a narrow strip of drawn work according to the pattern shown in figure 3. For this 16 or 18 threads are drawn; each of the group of 9 threads left in the width are caught together with coarse white cotton and gold thread.

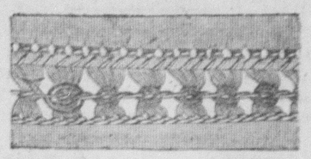

TABLE SCARF. No. 2.

WORK BAG MADE IN CROCHET.

WORK BAG MADE IN CROCHET.—This is made of old gold cord and mounted on a lining of black satin which is 9 inches long and 15 inches wide, the frill at the top (2 inches deep) being of black silk plush. To make this cover take a chain foundation as long as the satin bag is wide, that is to say when it is spread out flat. Then work as follows: * 1 s. worked first into the last ch. but one, later on in every 6th chain work twice 1 ch. drawn out long and 1 s. in the lower link of the same, then repeat from *. On the second side of the foundation the s. must come exactly opposite those on the first side. In the second row as well as in every following one, the worker has to crochet 1 s. after the second ch. drawn out long, round the first of the two upper double threads (see dot on Fig. *a*) and 1 s round the next two (see cross on Fig. *a*).

The pattern is crocheted upwards without increasing or decreasing as the top of the bag, and is sewn down under the frill, 10 rings being crocheted here for the strings, which require 2 and one half yards of old gold ribbon about an inch wide. The rings are made after the pattern given in figure *b*.

The enforcement of the tax on watches in Cincinnati, Ohio, brings to light the fact that there are 244 people in the city who value their time-pieces at $100, and 59 who value them above that sum,

The greatest manicures in the world appear to be the Sakams of the Congo region in Africa. Among their tribal customs is the paring of the nails down to the quick with an instrument designed for that particular purpose.

The Bible has now been translated into 66 of the languages and dialects of Africa.

TABLE SCARF. No. 3.

WOMAN'S WARFARE.

BY MARY W. GLEASON.

Say, do women join the army?
Nay! for women are too frail;
In the midst of battle's terrors
Tender hearts like theirs would fail.
But I say a woman riseth,
Day by day within her home,
To encounter foes by legions,
Who for deadly combat come.

Say, what are a woman's weapons?
Needles, scissors, duster, broom;
Carving-knife, perchance, or haply
Some long-handled iron spoon;
But to meet thus single-handed,
Myriad foes, in stern array,
Needs a courage all undaunted
Not less than the bloody fray.

What hath she to lose if vanquished?
What? compared with realms of earth
Household joy and loved ones' safety;
Things of rare and princeless worth;
Health and life and oftimes reason
Victims fall, before these foes,
Lives are tarnished, souls are saddened,
And there follow countless woes.

Woman! in your daily conflict,
Wield some mightier weapons thou!
Wield the sword of God's great Spirit!
And before it all shall bow;
Scripture texts wield thou with power!
Own and feel that prayers is might!
And thy true and phantom legions
Shall be quickly put to flight.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Do not worry.

Go slow and go easy.

Keep your digestion good.

Receive, but hoard not up.

Be courteous to your creditors.

Nothing can cost so much as sin.

Receive in moderation what is given.

Secrecy is the element of all goodness.

Whatever is worth beginning is worth completing.

Follow right doctrine and be kind to all that live.

There can be no friendship where there is no freedom.

Put off the habit of petting yourself as long as you can.

Till one begins to reform, no one can number his sins.

No man has a right to be a curse to his neighbor.

No man can live low who is always looking high.

Love, the child of trust, is in time the mother of service.

The less head a man has the less frequently he looses it.

Every incomplete work is a monument to human folly.

Any mind that is capable of real sorrow is capable of good.

People never get the big head because they know too much.

Adversity makes pigmys out of giants and giants out of pigmys.

With no water in sight any man will boast of his skill in fishing.

Beauty, without brains, is nothing more than a gaudy picture.

A lie is one degree worse than the sin which it tries to conceal.

If there is death in your heart there will be death in your life.

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult for each other?

He that loses anything and gets wisdom by it is a gainer by the loss.

Life is a beautiful night in which as one star goes down another rises.

Fame is a ladder, a hard thing to climb, but easy enough to descend.

A bright and sunny good-natured old man is like a sunny day in winter.

In everything the middle course is best; all things in excess bring trouble.

Exingencies create the ability necessary to meet and to conquer them.

Gentleness makes children endurable, women lovable and men admirable.

The evil that is the most dangerous is the one that looks most harmless.

Nothing can make us richer except that which makes us more thankful

A poet is a man who lets other people look at things through his spectacles.

The only joys which live and grow are those which are shared with others

The superior man wishes to be slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.

Love can't live on beauty, it must have some hash or it will fade and die.

Of the two I prefer those who render vice lovable to those who degrade virtue.

The worth of a state, in the long run, is the worth of the individual composing it.

The earth with its scarred face is the symbol of the past; the air of heaven of futurity.

It is as much murder to kill a man with a pill as it is to do it with a cannon ball.

Pull off the masks that people wear and nobody would know his next door neighbor.

The man who continually hopes for the best stands no show alongside the man that grabs for it.

There are some people in this world who wouldn't be satisfied if they were perfectly contented.

When a man talks about himself, he seldom fails to be eloquent, and often reaches the sublime.

When fear takes the place of hope in a man, he needn't expect to be any more miserable in this life.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next sense, the third good humor, and the fourth art.

When a man tells you he would like to have you criticise his faults, you have found another hypocrite.

God sets the stars in the windows of night to cheer the belated world as it rolls through the darkness.

For every hour of pleasure the average "intimate friend" gives you he makes you two hours of trouble.

If a man is very anxious to cultivate a good opinion of human nature, he must not know too much of it

The person who is too nice an observer of the business of the crowd, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of the bees, will often be stung, for his curiosity.

SOUL AND BODY PARTING.

So we must part, my body, you and I,
Who've spent so many pleasant years together;
'Tis sorry work to lose your company
Who clove to me so close, what'er the weather.
From winter unto winter, wet or dry;
And you have reached the limit of your tether.
And I must journey on my way alone
And leave you quietly beneath a stone.

They say that you are altogether bad,
(Forgive me, 'tis not my experience),
And think me very wicked to be sad
At leaving you, a clod, a prison, whence
To get quite free I should be very glad,
Perhaps I may be so a few days hence;
But now, methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend
A tear or two on my departing friend.

Now our long partnership is near completed.
And I look back upon its history;
I greatly fear I have not always treated
You with the honesty you showed to me,
And I must own that you have oft defeated
Unworthy schemes by your sincerity.
And by a blush or stammering tongue, have tried
To make me think again before I lied.

'Tis true your not so handsome as you were,
But that's not your fault and i partly mine.
You might have lasted longer with more care,
And still looked something like your first design.
And even now, with all your wear and tear,
'Tis pitiful to think I must resign
You to the friendless grave, the patient prey
Of all the hungry legions of decay.

But you must stay, dear body, and I go,
And I was once so very proud of you:
You made my mother's eyes to overflow
When first she saw you, wonderful and new;
And now, with all your faults, 'twere hard to find
A slave more willing, or a friend more true.
Ay, even they who say the worst about you
Can scarcely tell what I shall do without you.

COSMO MONKHOUSE, *in Boston Budget.*

THE SCAPEGRACE.

We who earn our living by hard work naturally regard with a good deal of interest those who manage to dodge this seeming necessity.

What are these mysterious mortals, we say, who toil not, neither do they steal, who have no property, nor any apparent source of income, yet they wear clothes, eat meals and sleep under a good roof like the rest of us?

We have a habit of speaking with contempt of these people, as though they were beneath us in the social scale. Are we not really in secret a little envious of their originality and courage!

If one should, for example, try the simple rule of "put yourself in his place—

"You, now, who make a living by some occupation, commonplace but reliable, suppose you were to wake tomorrow in a strange place, without money or friends, and with all work prohibited—what would you do? How would you arrange about breakfast, and, subsequently, about dinner, and supper, and a bed, and then numerous meals and beds thereafter? Would you not be frightened? Would you not be at a loss what to do? Well, that is where you would show your inferiority to those of whom we speak

It must be admitted that they could, if they wished, earn a plain, honest living as we do; whereas could we, by the exercise of our wits exist a week after their fashion? En effet, there you have the whole matter.

Before I undertook a study of these singular beings, I had always thought of them as a class by themselves, pursuing, for the most part, similar methods. To live without work constituted in my mind a profession—like law or the ministry. I wronged them. I did not appreciate their fecund originality. There is no profession that is common to them all, but each has his own, complete in itself, unique and delicate as the miniature carved work of the Japanese.

To tell of them is to tell of individuals, not of the class.

There was one who recently came to live at the very respectable boarding place of the present writer. He was, as the naturalists would say, an excellent specimen—rather young, good looking, well dressed and correctly mannered. There are some of this class who have a low habit of making a pretence of earning a living. They will maintain an office with "Real Estate" or "Commission," or something of that kind on the door. To no such stupid vulgarity did Mr. Richard Kerth descend. Not even a suggestion of work cast a cloud upon his title of "gentleman."

I had know something of the previous career of Mr. Kerth, and when he took possession of two of the best rooms in the house I hastened to make his acquaintance. He treated me with easy condescension, and soon offered to borrow money of

I did not loan Mr. Kerth any money. It was, indeed, for a long time a source of quiet satisfaction to me that while a number of others, in plain view on all sides, were being taxed for the support of this American peer, I was exempt. But one day as I was being measured for an overcoat, my tailor asked me what I knew about Mr. Richard Kerth, and told me that he owed fifty dollars on a suit of clothes. I answered Shearsby that I thought he had better charge it up to profit and loss. He immediately proceeded to do so. The overcoat which I ordered was more expensive by $5 than I had expected, and possibly about nine other of Shearsby's customers suffered a similar amount of indirect taxation.

As time passed, I gained more and more of Mr. Kerth's confidence. I knew just enough about his past performances to make him think that my silence was a useful commodity, and he sought to purchase it with frankness. He was, however, loth to betray his secret all at once, but prepared me beforehand by various significant hints to appreciate better its mysterious nature.

One evening, when he was smoking one of my cigars before my fire, he said: "I am getting very hard up: I must raise some money,"

I said: "How will you do it?"

"I have a method of my own," he answered, "which I apply whenever I am in need of ready cash."

"What is it like?"

He smiled with the smile of a sphinx as he replied:

"I call it a system of absence."

On several occasions he made use of phraseology similar to the above. For example, once he said to me: "I get a good enough living out of not being in certain places at certain times." Further, he would not explain.

About this time his creditors, of whom the crop seemed perennial, began to press him close, and it was evident that, unless the ready cash should presently come to his rescue, he was lost—that is, lost in the same way that he had been lost many times before. In the nick of time the money came, however, and he proceeded, with the skill of a practical debtor, to make a small stream of cash irrigate a vast area of credit. This being accomplished, he was at ease again; and one night, over a bottle of wine and cigars, he told me how he had raised the money.

"It wasn't much," he said carelessly—"five or six hundred. I manage to raise that sum about four times a year. If you understand how to make it go—good as twice that, you know. Now, I'll tell you. I have, back East, a number of relatives—rich, respected, and all that. Money comes from them. Easy enough, you think! Well, I wonder. I am the black sheep of the outfit—scapegrace, you know. And do you imagine they would ever give up a bean for me, if I did not come at 'em with something worse than a gun? Why, sir, the whole bloody layout is so mean, and they hate me so, that, I give you my word, if I was roasting in the lowest depths of sheol, there isn't one of 'em would loan you a fork to go and see if I was done. No, sir! That's the kind of citizens they are. But I notice they come up pretty regular just the same."

He flicked the ashes from his high priced cigar into the fireplace with an impressive gesture. Then from his desk he produced several letters and a book labelled "Journal."

"Here it is," he exclaimed, throwing the book down on the table in front of me; "'Richard Kerth's Ready Letter Writer, or the Art of Holding Up Your Relations.' And here are sample returns," he added, dropping the letters on the table. "But you had better begin at my end of the transaction. Read in the book first—the last batch of letters copied there. I always copy 'em so as to keep track of what I'm doing."

I opened the volume at the place which he indicated and began to read aloud: "'Hiram Griffin, Cleveland, O.: My dear Uncle——'"

"My mother's only brother," interpolated the scapegrace—"Presbyterian elder—hardware merchant—moral citizen." I read on: "'I suppose you will be devilish glad to learn that I have at last decided to turn my face homeward. I am tired of wandering, and it's —— poor picking here. I expect to start in a couple of weeks, unless I hear from you in the meantime. A lot of California stock will be entered at the fall meetings at Cleveland, and I think I can fix for both of us to get let in on the ground floor, so that we can make a good thing out of it. How are Bill and Jimmy?——'"

"William and James," said the black sheep, rolling up his eyes; "his sons, whom he is bringing up in the way they should go—pious youths of 16 or thereabouts."

"'I expect they would enjoy the races and some of life that I could show them. I plan to spend a month in Cleveland, and perhaps may locate there. Some of the fellows are making up a party to go to China. If I had a couple hundred more I would go with them, but I have only just enough to take me home. Your affectionate nephew—Richard.'"

"Cold chills ran down his back when he read that letter," said Mr. Kerth. "Here is his reply. He prays for the salvation of my soul and encloses check for two hundred. See? Read the next one."

It was addressed to "S. Van Doosan Kerth, The Beauchamp, New York City," and began: "Dear Uncle."

"Father's brother," the scapegrace exclaimed, "old bachelor—great swell. He never saw me, and has an idea that I am very wild and woolly, like everything west of the Croton Aqueduct."

I read as follows: "Dear Uncle—Respected brother of my parent, I take my pen in hand to let you know that two weeks from date I shall take the train for your city and shall visit you at the Beauchamp House, where you are staying. If you should happen to be out of town, I will wait until you get back, for I mean to live in your city hereafter; I hope to get a job there. I know you will help me, as your brother's son, to get a job. Perhaps Mr. Beauchamp would like a man to carry trunks. I know you will be glad to see me. If I could get into the grocery business here I would stay, and a man I know of will take me in for $200. Please look for me at the depot in the emigrant cars. Your nephew, Richard."

"Imagine Uncle Van Doosan reading that at his club, said the scapegrace; "I wonder it didn't give him a stroke of apoplexy. However, it was not the first of its kind. He always comes up. I don't have to whistle twice to him."

The next was addressed to "Mrs. Elizabeth Pennington, Germantown, Philadelphia."

"Van Doosan's sister," said the scapegrace; "they have quarrelled and won't compare notes. She is a widow, with a fine income and an elegant place. Two lovely marriageable daughters."

The letter set forth the intended visit of Mr. Richard Kerth to the East and his plan to spend some time at Germantown—at his aunt's residence, if she wished it so; if not, with some friends of his there by the name of Boggs. There were various gallant references to Mr. Kerth's cousins and a delicate insinuation that he would probably fall in love with one of them during his visit. There was also a casual reference to the sum of $150.

"She was short this time," remarked the writer of the letter aloud; "only sent $100. Strike her deeper next time."

There were two more letters in the batch—both to cousins in Chicago. They were full of mysterious hints about good times to be enjoyed when he should visit that city shortly. Each demanded a plain loan of $50.

"I send them to their houses," said he, with a villainous grin; their wives read 'em first. Good for fifty any time.

I noticed that the book was written nearly full, and that Mr. Kerth's "visiting list"—if so it might be called—contained some 10 or 15 names. Each letter was dated, and underneath was entered the result achieved. The latter was generally favorable.

Whenever the machinery gets rusty," said the scapegrace, "which happens every four or five years, I take a trip East and lubricate things. After that," he added with a wink, "it runs better."

I do not know whether I have done wisely in making these facts public.

For there are many people who might easily sell their absence at a good figure—if they only understood the art.—Fred Bayhamf in The Argonaut.

FELLING BIG TREES.

It may well be imagined that it is no boy's play to cut down a tree from five to ten feet in diameter. The axmen work in pairs, and after selecting the place where they desire the tree to fall they begin operations. Trees generally have a swell at the base that is cross-grained and gnarled, hard to cut, and not good timber, and as it is not desirable to have this in the log it becomes necessary to cut the tree above this defect. Some trees, especially the fir, have a great deal of pitch at the base, and this also renders it desirable to begin cutting some distance from the ground. Another advantage of getting above the ground is being out of the way of brush and fallen timber.

In order to do this the axman chops a notch in the tree nearly as high as his head, the notch being about six inches deep and about the same in length, and inserts in it the end of a board, known as a chopping board, upon which he stands to wield his ax. This board is a piece of oak or fir from four to six feet long and about ten inches wide, the inserting end being narrower and bound with steel, upon which is a calk like that on a horseshoe, which holds the board firmly when the man's weight is on it. If the first notch is not high enough he cuts another higher up, and still another, if necessary, using the boards as steps, until he is often ten or twelve feet above the ground before he finds a suitable place for chopping. The two axmen, having thus gained a position on opposite sides of the tree, begin the work of chopping with their double-bladed axes, working carefully so as to direct the fall of the tree in the line selected. Of late years the improved style of two-hand saws has been made to do the chief work. After cutting with the ax a deep line in the tree on the side to which it is to be made to fall, the men begin sawing on the opposite side, wedging the cut made by the saw as they progress, thus keeping the saw clear and gradually inclining the tree in the right direction. In this way a tree may be made to fall in the direction exactly opposite to its natural inclination. When the tree shows symptoms of falling the men give a few well-directed strokes with the ax to guide it in its course, and then spring lightly to the ground, standing near the base of the tree, which experience has proved to be the safest position. Gradually the forest giant bows its head, its fibers cracking like pistol shots, until, at last, it comes down with a rush, its limbs dragging down others with it, and the under ones being splintered into pieces.—West Shore.

FROM YOUTHFUL MINDS.

—Mamma—"You naughty girl! You've eaten every cooky there was on the plate. I told you you might have three." Little Edith—"Yes, but you didn't tell me which three. So I had to eat all to be sure to get the right ones."—Boston Transcript.

—Full-Grown Gloves.—Tommy Jones—"Say, mister, I want to get a pair o' gloves." Furnisher—"Kid gloves?" Tommy—"Naw! Naw! What a' you givin' us? Gloves fur grown pursons."—Binghamton Leader.

—Eddie came walking in one morning with a very solemn face and a large rent in his little kilt skirt, and, sidling up to his mother, he asked: "Mamma, will you please glue my dress together?"—Youths' Companion.

—Mamma resting on the lounge and reading a novel. Her little son, six years old, is playing in the room, and wishes that his mother would talk to him. But she does not answer him, being too much interested in her book. Impatiently the little fellow runs to mamma, pokes his curly head between her face and the book, and says: "Please mamma, why don't you read me?"—The Teacher.

—What He Got.—"Now, children," said the Sunday-school teacher, "can some one tell me what Joseph's father gave him?" A deep silence reigned over the class. "Perhaps, Tommy Bingo," continued the teacher, "you can tell me what your father gets when he goes to the tailors." "Yes, sir," said Tommy, triumphantly, "he gets trusted."—West Shore.

EVERY day is a leaf in life. When the day dawns it is a blank. There is inscribed thereon our thoughts, words and actions.

ONE way to drive the boys and girls to the bad is to shut up the parlor and live in the kitchen.

FRANCE has a cycling population of 80,000.

SELECTED RECIPES.

BLUEBERRY CAKE.

Here is a rule for blueberry cake which I am sure will prove welcome at this season, when the fruit is so abundant: For one sheet of cake use one generous pint of flour, half a pint of milk, one gill of sugar, one egg, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a pint of blueberries and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix the baking powder, sugar and salt with the flour and rub through a sieve; then work the butter through the flour. Beat the egg till light and add the milk to it. Add this to the dry ingredients and beat well. Now add the berries, stirring as little as possible. Spread the mixture in a well-buttered, shallow baking pan, having it about an inch and a half thick. Bake in a moderately quick oven for about twenty-five minutes, and serve hot.

CAKE ICING.

Put into a bowl a cupful of powered sugar; mash all the lumps; then put into it two teaspoonfuls of milk, stirring until smooth; add enough more milk, drop by drop, to bring the mass to about the consistency of cake batter, being thick enough not to run and thin enough to spread easily; add a few drops of flavoring, rose or vanilla, as the case may be, and the frosting is made. If chocolate icing is desired, about an eighth of a cake of Baker's chocolate, broken in small pieces and allowed to melt in a tin on the back of the stove, may be briskly stirred in while warm.

SALAD DRESSING.

The yolks of ten eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, two generous teaspoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of dry mustard, a pinch of cayenne pepper, the juice of a large lemon or two small ones, a generous half-cupful of melted butter, two-thirds of a cupful of vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, and one pint of rich cream. Use a cake bowl for mixing it. First beat the yolks well, then add mustard and sugar which have been rubbed smooth with a little vinegar, next beat in the melted butter which should be warm, then the seasoning, oil and vinegar. Beat well while mixing. If the dressing is to be used at once, add cream, also, otherwise it is better to omit this until using it. The cream should be thick, and should it be slightly sour it will be no objection. If liked, the cream may be whipped, which gives a lightness and smoothness to the dressing. Almost any salad may be dressed with it. Sliced tomatoes with salmon and lettuce make a very attractive picnic salad. The dressing should, of course be taken in a bottle or fruit can, and the salad put together shortly before it is to be eaten. Cucumbers and lettuce, or cucumbers with sliced tomatoes, are a good summer salad also.

STUFFED EGGS.

Boil the eggs gently for twenty minutes. When cold, mash the yolks and moisten well with the salad dressing. When well mixed, add a little finely-minced chicken, ham or smoked tongue as is most convenient. Many like a little celery salt as well. Fill the eggs, place the halves together and twist confectioner's paper about each one. If one has no salad dressing, melted butter, vinegar, and seasoning may be substituted.

A NICE DISH OF POTATOES.

Cut very thin slices right across very large potatoes; lay the slices in flat layers on a plate that will bear the heat of the oven. Spread butter freely over the potatoes, then add another layer, and so on till the potatoes are about four inches high. Bake until the potatoes are tender, or about half an hour in a quick oven.—*Mrs. C. G. Furbish, in Good Housekeeping.*

The Fastest Mile.

MADE ON RAILS, ON ICE, ON RACE TRACK, ETC.

The following items will prove of interest to young folks:

The fastest mile run by a railroad train was made in 50½ seconds.

The fastest mile made in rowing in a single boat took 5 minutes and 1 second.

The fastest mile ever made by a running horse was run 1 minute 35½ seconds.

The fastest mile by a man on a tricycle was made in 2 minutes 49 2-5 seconds.

The fastest time on snow-shoes for a mile is recorded as 5 minutes 39 3-4 seconds.

The best time for a mile by a man on a bicycle is recorded as 2 minutes 25-3-5 seconds.

The fastest mile ever made by a man swimming was done in 26 minutes 52 seconds.

The fastest mile ever accomplished by a man walking was made in 6 minutes 23 seconds.

In running, the fastest mile made by a man was accomplished in 4 minutes 12¼ seconds.—*Golden Days.*

A Young Woman Obtains an Engineer's License in Chicago.

Chicago is a great city, enterprising to an astonishing degree, and in more than one respect is unlike any other city on this continent. She gained the World Fair site over all her competitors, nd she now has a woman engineer, who has successfully passed the ordeal of a rigid examination.

A contemporary says she was not let off easily either because she was a woman; in fact, the writer says her examination was, if anything, a little more severe than usual.

The young woman walked into the Board of Examiners' room in the City Hall, presented her application in a manly way, deposited the official fee (two dollars), and then made her way into the line of the applicants to await her turn.

Among other questions she was asked was, as to the size of the blow-off required for a seven horse power engine, and what she would do if the valve stuck fast. When the examination was finished, the examiners wrote at the end of her paper "accepted," and Miss De Barr is now a full-fledged licensed steam engineer.

HORSE NOTES.

—It is proposed to build a kite track at Dubuque, Ia.

— Huron's absence in the Futurity stake is to be regretted.

—Faustino, by Sidney, took a 3-year-old record of 2.18 at Chicago.

—Palo Alto, Electioneer's fastest son recently trotted a half in 1.06½.

—Allerton was separately timed in his race with Nancy Hanks at Independence recently in 2.12¼, 2.13½, 2.13.

—It is a most gratifying fact that all the great trotting meetings along the line so far this year have made money.

—Starter Merrill has relinquished the drum at Garfield Park, and Jack Chinn, of Harrodsburg, Ky., is now the starter there.

—It looks as if the licensing system were having good results in bringing lads out with some genuine talent for riding.

—Lady Pulsifer and India Rubber, two well-known performers at the Gloucester track, were winners at the Saratoga meeting.

—Frank Bray has ceased to train for the Schuylkill Stable (the Hough Bros.), and Dave Campbell is now in charge of the stable.

—Honest George, by Albert, evidently likes a kite-shaped track. He reduced his record to 2.17 at Independence, Ia,, recently.

—That Sunol is actually coming around all right is shown by the fact that she trotted a mile in 2.30 in her work in California recently.

—E J. Baldwin's horses were as lucky as usual at Saratoga, and Los Angeles and others will undoubtedly prove winners at Sheepshead Bay.

—Monbars, the 2-year-old by Eagle, Bird, took a record at Chicago recently of 2.21½. He bids fair to trot down to the 2-year-old record of Regal Wilkes, 2 20¾.

—The aggregate of Roy Wilkes' three heats at Independence recently—2.12, 2.11½, 2.11¾—were three-quarters of a second faster than Little Brown Jug's famous three heats—2.11¾, 2.11¾, 2.12½—made ten years ago.

—Ed Geers landed three races at Hartford recently, including the Charter Oak $10,000 race for 2.20 trotters. Little Albert went lame, and the ninth and deciding heat was little more than a walkover for Nightingale.

—Messrs. Miller and Sibley, Franklin, Pa., have leased for a term of five years Meadville's new mile kite-shaped trotting course and grounds. The track has the advantage of almost perfectly level ground, built with solid, springy turf.

—Miss Alice and the brown gelding Sir Mohawk, 2.31½, will go into W. E. Week's stable after the Point Breeze meeting. He is owned by Richard K. Fox, and with his sister Nellie Sontag has repeatedly trotted to the pole in better than 2.30.

— Nancy Hanks, the great Kentucky 5-year-old, has trotted five miles better than 2.13 this season—2.12½ at Rochester, 2.12½ at Chicago, and 2.12, 2.12½, 2.12 at Independence. She seems more likely to beat Maud S.'s record of 2.08¼ than any other horse on the turf.

—Eli Kindig, the best known horse dealer in York county, Pa., died recently in his 69th year. He was the originator of the York County Agricultural Society, and the Scotgan Brothers named the 3-year-old bay colt by George Kinney out of Liona in his honor.

—The respect for the law which closed this season the gate of Monmouth Park, will keep closed the driving park at Morristown. It is to be hoped that a healthy restraining law with regard to betting on races will be passed by the New Jersey Legislature next winter.

—Belmont Prince, the 3-year-old son of Waxford, dam by Jefferson Prince, trotted to a record of 2.16¼, half in 1.08¼ in winning the Nelson House stake at Poughkeepsie recently. After the race G. A. Hosington owner of Belmont Prince, was offered $25,000 for his great colt.

—Direct's mile in 2.10½ at Chicago recently hardly indicates that the fast son of Director is in Hal Pointer's class. Direct was driven out, and the mile was made against the watch, while Hal Pointer has a record of 2.09¾ made in a race. Direct has a trotting record of 2.18¼.

—The Jewett Stock Farm yearling pacing colt Rollo, driven by McVey, was sent to beat his record of 2.50 at Poughkeepsie recently and he made the mile in 2.37¾. This beats the world's yearling pacing record or 2.38, made by Daisy, which has stood for six years. Rollo is by Jerome Eddy, dam Mambrino Patchen,

—The English thoroughbred stallion, Wenlock, that won the St Leger for Lord Wilton in 1872, ridden by Maidment, died on his way to this country on board the Tauric recently. This was the year in which Prince Charlie ran second. Wenlock has been purchased by Mr. Joseph D. Lucas, of St. Louis, Mo. Wenlock was by Lord Clifden, out of Mineral, by Rataplan.

—At Independence recently Nancy Hanks wiped out Maud S.'s famous three consecutive heats—2.12, 2.13¼, 2.12¼—made at Belmont Course on July 28, 1881, by beating Allerton and Margaret S. in 2.12. 2.12¾, 2.12. Nancy's performance was over a kite shaped track, but when it was in a race, while Maud S. trotted against the watch when she put her three heats together.

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.

The Lord helps those who help themselves, but the devil steps in and takes charge when they help themselves to more than their share.

We might enjoy much peace if we would not busy ourselves with the words and deeds of other men, which appertain not to our charge.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 17.

EMPIRE REPUBLICANS.

J. Sloat Fassett, New York's Collector, Named for Governor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—It was 4:20 p. m. when the Republican state convention reassembled for the real work of the day. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Hon. James M. Varnum as permanent chairman. Mr. Varnum in accepting the honor bestowed upon him, addressed the convention at length.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report nominations were declared to be in order. Pending the presentation of the candidates a letter was read from Andrew D. White withdrawing his name from the consideration of the convention. The name of J. Sloat Fassett was then presented by Senator O'Connor, of Binghampton. Stewart L. Woodford was named by William S. Wiiliams, of Kings county. General James B. Carr was urged by James H. Potts, of Rensselaer. General Daniel Butterfield presented the name of General Wadsworth, and D. F. Kenefick, of Erie, named Mr. Becker.

J. SLOAT FASSETT.

In the balloting for governor the result was: Fassett, 514; Wadsworth, 86; Woodford, 85; Becker, 53; Carr, 36. Woodford then moved to make the vote unanimous, which was done.

The other nominations were then made by acclamation, as follows: Lieutenant governor, John W. Vrooman; secretary of state, Eugene F. O'Connor; attorney general, William A. Sutherland, of Rochester; state engineer, Verplanck Colvin, of Albany; state treasurer, Ira M. Hedges; comptroller, A. C. Wade, of Jamestown.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

The Steamship Arizona Struck by an Unknown Schooner

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The steamship Arizona, of the Guion line, which left New York on Saturday, Sept. 5, for Liverpool, arrived yesterday at Queenstown in a battered condition after a perilous voyage across the Atlantic. Early in the morning, while the Arizona was steaming rapidly in a fog, an unknown sailing vessel, believed to be a large coasting schooner, collided with the Arizona. The shock was very great, and aroused the passengers from their beds. For a time the greatest excitement reigned, when it was found that the steamer was not, as many feared, about to go to the bottom. The stem of the schooner struck the Arizona port quarter. Thirty feet of the rails of the steamship's deck were carried away and a life boat smashed. The deck was considerably damaged, and several plates of the vessel's sides were badly indented.

Search was made for the colliding schooner, but not a sign could be seen nor was a cry heard. The terrible shock had apparently crushed the sailing vessel in a twinkling and caused her to founder. Part of the bowsprit of the schooner remained on the Arizona's deck, and other wreckage indicated the fate of the unfortunate mariners.

ACTOR CURTIS' CRIME.

"Sam'l of Posen" Held for the Murder of a Policeman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—M. B. Curtis, better known as "Sam'l of Posen," the actor who is under arrest here on the charge of having murdered Police Officer Grant, asserts positively that he had no pistol with which to shoot. His condition is pitiable. He was maudlin drunk when brought into the station, and now that he has sobered up and realizes the enormity of the offense with which he is charged he seems at times like a lunatic.

Two men across the street saw Curtis and the officer have a short struggle in front of the police station and then saw the flash of a pistol.

A Family Tragedy.

AVELLING, Sept. 14.—A tragic event took place here resulting in the death of a leading member of the Italian nobility. Baron Enrico Bresciamorra, a married man, 30 years of age, has been arrested on a charge of wronging his cousin. He had a preliminary hearing in court and after some of the testimony had been taken the case was adjourned and the accused admitted to bail. As he was leaving the court room a brother of the young girl stepped forward and drawing a revolver shot him twice in the head, causing instant death. The murder was arrested on the spot.

The Victorious Natives.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Further particulars have been received of the defeat of the Germans in East Africa by the natives. Captain Zelewski and Officer Zitewitz and Pierch, Dr. Dunschow and four non-commissioned officers are missing. Only two officers. Tettenborn and Heydebreck and two non-commissioned officers are known to have escaped. Three hundred of the blacks under German command were killed. The victorious natives followed up their success without mercy, killing all they got in their power.

The Sea Gives Up Its Dead.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11.—The bodies of four men and one woman have been washed ashore at Scatterie from the ill fated Camelia. The vessel, whose home port was St. John's, was bound to that port from Bahia. The woman's body has been identified as that of Mrs. Harvey, wife of the master of the vessel. Her husband also perished.

The Earl of Northesk Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—George John Carnegie, Baron Rosehill and Inglismaldie, ninth Earl of Northesk, died yesterday. His eldest son, Lord Rosehill, succeeds to the title. The late earl was born in 1843, and was at one time lieutenant colonel of the Scots Fusilier guards.

Secretary Proctor Accepts.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Hon. Redfield Proctor has sent a letter to Governor Page, of Vermont, accepting the appointment to the seat in the senate made vacant by the resignation of Senator Edmunds.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Knights of Pythias Delegates in a Wreck in Colorado.

TWENTY-SIX PEOPLE ARE INJURED

An Employe of the Railroad Company Meets with a Fatal Accident While Boarding a Wrecking Train Which Was Ordered to the Scene of the Disaster—Other Fatalities.

DENVER, Sept. 14.—Passenger train No. 314, bound toward Denver on the Graymont district of the Union Pacific railway was wrecked yesterday morning about 11 o'clock near Beaver Brook station and twenty-six passengers were injured, five of whom will probably die.

The train was late and running very rapidly when rounding a sharp curve, the express car left the track and rolled down a fifteen foot embankment. It was followed by the mail and two passenger coaches, one of which turned over twice before reaching the bottom. The train was loaded with passengers, many of whom were Knights of Pythias delegates, who were returning from the Knights of Pythias state convention which was held at Aspen last week.

When the news reached Golden, Colo., a wrecking train was ordered out, and was starting when Robert Pruin, an employe of the road, attempted to board the engine. In doing so his revolver fell from his pocket, the hammer striking a stone, and the weapon was discharged, the ball taking effect in the man's neck, making a wound which will result fatally.

It is not known exactly what caused the wreck, but as the train was a narrow guage and the coaches very top heavy it is thought the train was running too rapidly for safety.

Death Came in an Odd Way.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—One of the most peculiar accidents in the record of railroad fatalities occurred on the New Jersey Central railroad near Jersey City. William Boag, aged 30, of Greenville, N. J., was in the forward end of one of the last cars, and stood with four or five others. When the depot had been left about a mile behind the train was going at full speed around a long curve. Another curved track used exclusively for freight, comes close to the passenger track at this point. As the passenger train flew by the point where the tracks are closest together it passed a freight train going in the opposite direction.

At the same instant a huge plank from the freight train tore its way through the end of the car. It made a large hole through the outside woodwork, smashed the window, carried away the toilet room and struck MR. BOAG on the side of the head, killing him instantly in the presence of the affrighted passengers. The plank which killed Mr. Boag was a big piece of pine or hemlock, which had been detached by the door of one of the freight cars, which was swinging open.

Laborers Run Down by a Train.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—A terrible accident, due to somebody's carelessness, occurred here yesterday. A number of railroad laborers were engaged in repairing a railroad track along which a number of trains were constantly passing. As usual in all such cases the drivers of all passing engines had been warned to keep a lookout for the laborers at work at the point referred to, and to whistle when nearing it. This warning seems not to have been given to the driver of an express train, or else he forgot his instructions. In any case the express train dashed into the midst of the working trackmen, killed five men upon the spot and seriously injured a number of others. The usual official investigation is in progress.

Mangled by a Locomotive.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 14.—George C. White, of Portsmouth, was instantly killed by a freight train on the Atlantic and Danville railroad. His right leg was cut off and the body so horribly mangled that the remains were carried to his home in a cloth.

Died with Her Child in Her Arms.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Zoilkowski, of this place, was sewing on a machine by the light of a lamp when her 3-year-old child, in attempting to crawl up where she was working, upset the lamp, which exploded. The flames instantly spread over the room. The mother caught up her child and started upstairs. The flames caught her dress. Several men attempted to catch her, but she rushed into the street and fell in the gutter with her child in her arms, where she soon died of her injuries. The house was set on fire, but was saved. Mr. Zoilkowski, Mr. Lashalick and Joe Jingle were badly burned.

Ex-Congressman Clark Dead.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Ex-Congressman Clark, of Wisconsin, is dead. The body will be taken to Neenah by his family, who were present when he died. Charles B. Clark was born in Theresa, Jefferson county, Aug. 24, 1844, and received a common school education. He settled in Neenah, Wis., in 1855, served during the war as a private and was a member of the Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses.

A Venerable Historian Dead.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. David Humphreys Storer, the oldest historian in this country, died yesterday, aged 87 years. He was at one time president of the American Medical society, member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and held many other important positions. Dr. Storer was a long time friend of Professor Agassiz.

Father and Daughter Killed.

WARREN, O., Sept. 12.—Jacob H. Shaffer, a wealthy farmer of Champion township, accompanied by his daughters Ella and Emma, was run down by a Pennsylvania express train while driving to the fair. All three were instantly killed.

All But Two Perished.

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—An American vessel, name unknown as yet, was wrecked in Kan No Wa bay. Besides the captain and crew of seventeen men, there was aboard the vessel the captain's wife. All but two perished.

Four Dead in the Schooner's Cabin.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—News has been received that the Yarmouth fishing schooner Georgiana has been righted in Three Fathom harbor and the dead bodies of four men found in her cabin.

Among the callers on the president at Cape May yesterday were General E. Burd Grubb and Captain W. W. Wharton.

President Harrison's family has engaged apartments at the Woodlawn Park hotel, Auburndale, Mass., and they will spend some time there.

The failure is announced of Alexander & Son, the great London grain merchants, with liabilities of £1,870,908 and assets of £27,379. The failure is due to losses in speculation.

Deputy Sheriff Chubley was shot and killed at Corsicana, Tex., by Rufus Highnote, a policeman. The shooting is the result of an old feud. Calvin N. White, a cousin of Highnote, who took part in the fight, was shot three times in the arm and hand.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

Mrs. Katherine Herrick, aged 65 years, the wife of a well known farmer of Rotterdam, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging. She is the eighth member of her family to take her own life within a few years.

Captain F. L. Dodge, retired from the Tenth United States infantry, committed suicide at Detroit by shooting himself in the head. Despondency over ill health was the cause.

Admiral Brown, commander of the Pacific station, has been ordered to proceed from Chile to San Francisco. The recall shows that the state and navy departments consider the troubles in Chile at an end.

John and William Ronan, father and son had a fatal quarrel with Shelby Jett, a farmer, near Richmond, Ky., yesterday, the younger Ronan being killed and the senior Ronan seriously injured. Jett was shot in the hand, but the wound is not fatal. He has been arrested.

Monday, Sept. 14.

The bureau of American republics is informed that the republics of Columbia and Ecuador have concluded a treaty by which, in order to encourage their carrying trade and industry, all duties are removed from goods imported from one country into the other by the land frontier.

At Albert Lea, Minn., during the thunderstorm the house of Peter A. Peterson, of the town of Geneva, Freeborn county, was struck by lightning and Chris Peterson, aged 17 years, who was lying in bed was instantly killed, although a brother who slept with him escaped. No serious damage was done to the house.

Edmund Claxton, a well known Philadelphian and one of the first cottagers of Atlantic city, died at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue, in that city. He was a prominent book publisher and well known in that circle. He was at one time a member of the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Sons, and senior member of the publishing firm of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Found by Her Sons.

WHITE HAVEN, Sept. 12.—The body of the woman who was drowned at Penn Haven Tuesday evening was recovered about a mile below that place, wedged in tightly between two rocks. The woman proved to be a Mrs. Hogan, from Alden, Pa. Ever since the unfortunate woman was drowned searching parties have been dragging the river. Two young men, unknown to any one present, procured a boat and went to assist in the search. Their labors was rewarded, for late yesterday afternoon her body was found, terribly distorted and swollen. The two young men proved to be her two sons.

Marquis de Chanbrun Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Marquis de Chanbrun died yesterday at his apartments in the Chelsea flats, No. 222 West Twenty-third street, after an illness of about two weeks. Charles Adolphe Pineton, Marquis de Chanbrun and Marquis de Amfreville, was born in Marveyois Lozere, France, Aug. 10, 1831, and was a warm personal friend of President Lincoln's. He was the legal adviser of the French legation at Washington.

Ho, For The Exposition!

The big Pittsburg Exposition opened in a blaze of glory on September 2nd, and all indications point to a successful show. Most of our country cousins will visit it before the close. City folks will thus have an opportunity to show their hospitality in return for favors received. We learn with regret that Major MAX KLEIN, owing to a press of business, was unable to arrange a display this season, as in former years. Visitors to the city should by all means take a peep at his model establishment, No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny, which is within stone's throw of the Ft. Wayne and West Penn depots. They can then return home with the satisfaction of having seen the largest and best equipped wholesale liquor house in this section of the State—the headquarters of those world-famed brands of absolutely pure whiskies, "Silver Age" and "Duquesne." The former sells at $1.50 and the latter at $1.25 per full quart. Major Klein, it may be added, also keeps in stock Bear Creek, Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson and Overholt, and the finest old whiskies, brandies, wines, cordials, etc. Call and see him.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Arney, dec'd, near the boro of Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., on

o—o THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1891, o—o

At 1.30 o'clock, the following described real estate of Jacob Arney, dec'd.

No 1. A farm located on the Brush valley road and adjoining the boro of Centre Hall, on the east containing

)——(135 ACRES,)——(

more or less, 65 acres in good cultivation, the balance in Oak and Chestnut timber. Thereon erected a large 2 story brick

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, ice and wood houses, and other necessary outbuildings. A good bank barn, corn crib wagon shed and hog pen. Also a variety of choice fruit on the premises.

No 2. A farm located one mile east of Centre Hall boro, and R. R. station, on Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R., containing

)—(82 ACRES AND 132 PERCHES,)—(

being of the best land in Potter township 72 acres of which are in very good state of cultivation and balance in young growing timber. The improvements consist of a good

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, pig pen, etc. Two streams of water running across the farm, and a cistern at the door. Choice apples and other fruit. A very desirable home.

No. 3. A farm situated on the Brush valley road, two miles east of Centre Hall, containing

o—o 176 ACRES AND 8 PERCHES, o—o

125 acres of which are well fenced and in excellent state of cultivation, the balance, about 51 acres, is woodland. The improvements thereon, are a large frame

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, and other outbuildings An extra large bank barn, wagon and buggy sheds, corn crib and pig pen. Constantly flowing water from pipe at both house and barn Over one hundred apple trees, forty of which are of bearing age, with plenty of other fruit on the premises.

No 4. Is the undivided one-half of a town property, located on Church street, in the boro of Centre Hall, Pa., containing 48 square rods. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, large stable and necessary outbuildings. A cistern in the yard, and good fruit on the premises.

No. 5 The undivided ¼ of 21 square rods, more or less, of land located on Brush valley road adjoining the eastern line of Centre Hall boro, and property of Byron Garis, No improvements.

Terms—¼ of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, ¼ in one year and the balance in two years, with interest. Five per cent of purchase money to be paid as soon as property is sold. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. J. ARNEY,
B. H. ARNEY,
Executor's

FARMERS' SUPPLIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

SHARES reduced from 40 to 36 cents.—other repairs reduced accordingly.

Roland CHILLED PLOWS are the best bevel landside plow on earth; prices reduced.

POTATO PLANTER.

The Aspenwall is the most complete potato planter ever made. Farmers who have them plant their own crops and realize from $25.00 to $30.00 per year from their neighbors, who willingly pay $1.00 per acre for the use of an Aspenwall planter.

HARROWS—*The Farmer's Friend Horse Shoe Luck Spring Tooth Harrow*, seventeen teeth, one side of which can be used as a single cultivator.

THE HENCH AND STEEL KING SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

Allen's Celebrated Cultivators, Garden Tools and Seed Drills, which were practically exhibited at the Granger's Picnic.

CORN PLANTERS AND CORN SHELLERS, — latest improved. —

)—HAY RAKES AND HAY TEDDERS,—(at cut prices. Farmers who harvest fifteen or more tons of hay cannot afford to do without one of our Hay Tedders, which are built with a fork outside of each wheel, the same tedder can be operated by one or two horses.

CONKLIN WAGONS,

CHAMPION WAGONS, are superior in neat build, fine finish and durability.

BUGGIES,
NOBBY ROAD CARTS,
PHAETONS,
AND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.

Churns—"The Boss," Beat Wood, Oval and Union Churns. Our sale of churns is constantly increasing.

WHEELBARROWS.

Our steel and wood wheelbarrows are adapted to all kinds of work of which we have a large assortment at very low prices.

A large stock of

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS,

FLOWER POTS AND URNS.

[—] FERTILIZERS. [—]

Agricultural Salt, our Champion Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate; Lister's best make; Buffalo Honest Phosphate for use on barley, corn, potatoes and wheat, as well as Mapes Potato Fertilizer, all of which have the highest reputation for producing an honest return for the money invested.

Our large trade justifies us in buying our supplies in large quantities, hence we buy at the lowest prices, which enables us to sell at the lowest prices; therefore, it will be to the interest of every farmer in Central Pennsylvania to examine our stock before purchasing.

We take great pleasure in entertaining farmers. It does not cost anything to examine the articles we have on exhibition.

McCALMONT & CO.,
Hale Building, Bellefonte, Pa.

Wm. Shortlidge, Robt. McCalmont, } *Business Managers.*

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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
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GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE FARM situated in Potter township, north of W. H. Runkle, Jr., containing 85 acres and 56 perches, neat measure. The said farm under good state of cultivation, with buildings, water, timber and fruit. Call on James C. BOAL, agent.
23tf Centre Hall.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERsigned Executrix and Executor, will offer on the premises, 1 mile north-east of Potters Mills, Potter township, Centre county, Pa., on

o—o TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891, o—o

at 2 o'clock p. m., being the farm of Adam Rankin, dec'd., late of Mifflin county, adjoining lands of J. M. Gilliland, H. P. Sankey, John Wolf and others, containing

)——(107 ACRES,)——(

more or less.

THE SOIL.—Is Limestone clay and gravel, and in a good state of cultivation, also good meadow land, which makes this farm desirable for stock raising.

THE BUILDINGS.—Are ample. A large two-story Frame house, large Bank barn Hog pen, Wash house, Wood house and other outbuildings

WATER.—There are two wells of good water, one at the house the other at the barn, also running water through the farm

FRUIT.—There is a fine Apple orchard in good condition, with early and late fruit, also other fruits.

NEIGHBORHOOD.—This is a desirable place to live, convenient to churches, schools, stores and post office.

TERMS.—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, or in thirty days with approved security, the balance in two equal payments with interest, April 1st, 1892, and April 1st, 1893, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ELLEN RANKIN,
W. W. ROYER,
Executrix and Executor.

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"MONEY SAVERS" FOR THESE TIMES!

A limited quantity of yard wide, extra quality, unbleached Sheeting at 6 cents per yard.

A special lot of good quality and good styles Dress Gingham at 7½ cents per yard.

Beautiful line of fine Scotch and Zephyr Ginghams from 12½ to 28 cents per yard.

Only one or two Dress Patterns in each piece.

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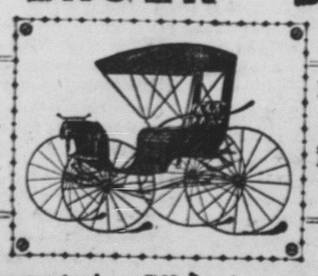
THE "ENGER" BUGGY

Ask your Dealer for it. Insist on Having it.



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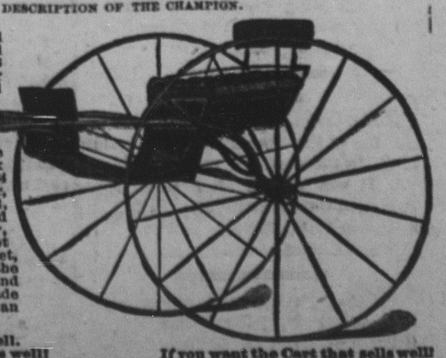
"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade; as light, strong, durable, stylish, as beautifully finished as modernized manufacture can produce. Built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy; prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

BOOB'S CHAMPION CART LEADS THE WORLD.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CHAMPION.



Phaeton body well glued and screwed, Shafts XXX second growth Hickory, Axles 1 in. or 11-16 double collar steel, Tire 1 x 7-38 or 1 x 1 round edge steel, Springs Oil tempered and warranted hung on swinging links, Springs under cross bar, taking off all horse motion and trembling of the feet, Spiral springs, Lazy back track 5 feet or 4ft 8 in. Seat trimmings 24 oz. rubber or imitation leather, Painted or finished in natural wood, Roomy box under seat, Mounted with steps behind at axle and easy, Phaeton step in front of wheel not shown on cut, dash and whip socket, Properly balanced, no weight on the horse's back. My Carts are all hand work, (No factory work) and are made of the best material that money can buy.

If you want the Cart that Rides well.
If you want the Cart that Stands well!
If you want the Cart that Pays well secure territory for the Champion!
If you want the Cart that sells well!
Write for terms and discount to
WM. W. BOOB, Center Co., Coburn, Pa.

Ladies Think— then Act.

That

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS CHEAPER than any other dressing at any price, be it 5 cents, 10 cents, or 25 cents, you can convince yourself by wearing one shoe dressed with Acme Blacking and the other shoe dressed with whatever happens to be your favorite dressing. While Acme Blacking *will endure a month through snow or rain*, and can, if the shoe is soiled, be washed clean, the other dressing will not last a single day in wet weather.

Your shoes will look better, last longer and be more comfortable if dressed with Wolff's Acme Blacking.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
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30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL, (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL CURES PILES.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—
11 Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle. A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (500 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry — Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE Co., cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERSON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse became very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was **no cure for it**, he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle and before it was used up my horse was **cured** and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

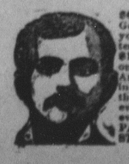
Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted address **James Tanner.**

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

A FRENCH LEADER.

Jules Grevy, Ex-President of the Republic, Passes Away.

ALWAYS AN ARDENT REPUBLICAN

His Opposition to Louis Napoleon's Reign Led to His Imprisonment, but He Was True to His Convictions—Finally Overwhelmed by the Rascality of a Son-in-Law.

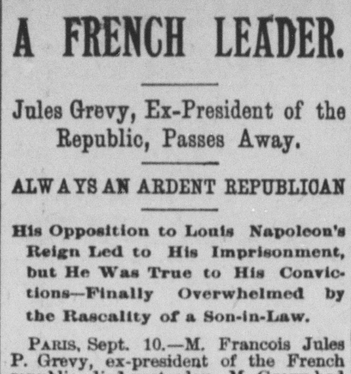
PARIS, Sept. 10.—M. Francois Jules P. Grevy, ex-president of the French republic, died yesterday. M. Grevy had for four days been suffering from a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, which was the immediate cause of his death.

M. Grevy was born at Montsous-Vaudry in the Jura mountains, in 1813. He went to Paris when only 15 years of age, and was studying law there when the revolution of 1830 broke out. He joined the insurgents and fought with them until Charles IX abdicated.

He then returned to the study of law, and was graduated with honor and admitted to the bar. He made himself particularly conspicuous by his chivalrous defense of those who were accused of holding liberal opinions during the regime of Louis Phillipe.

Opposed to a President.

In 1848 he again came to the front and won respect by his moderate though strong Liberal opinions. He was elected to the house of deputies and was chosen



EX-PRESIDENT GREVY.

as vice president of that body. The chief event during this period in which M. Grevy was a very important factor was the question, or rather the parliamentary debate arising out of the question, relative to the presidency of the republic. The authorities who were then in the cabinet, thinking it well that one man should be appointed for the space of four years to the presidential chair, and having brought forward a proposition to that effect before the house, M. Grevy introduced his celebrated amendment, known in history as the Grevy one, wherein it was provided that the presidency of the republic be abolished, and that the supreme power be vested in the hands of the prime minister elected for an indefinite period, and always liable to be removed from office by a vote of the assembly. His amendment was supported by Carnot, Eteinne, Arago, Ledru Rollirs and others, but was defeated.

Imprisoned by Napoleon.

Napoleon was elected president. Jules Grevy's words were true. The president became emperor, but Grevy remained Republican. The former, remembering the famous amendment, thought it dangerous to allow its author at large. Accordingly orders were given to arrest M. Grevy. He was arrested and imprisoned in Mazas, where he was detained for several months, on the expiration of which he was released. He returned to Paris, but retired to private life, where he remained until 1868, when he was induced to stand once more as a candidate for the department of jura in the corps legislatif. Once more was he triumphantly elected. He was re-elected in 1869, and opposed the plebiscite started on the part of the emperor. He sat with the Republican members, and upheld the same flag as ever.

As President of France.

He was an oposition member of the corps legislatif when the Franco-German war broke out and opposed with all his strength that disastrous movement.

Elected to the national assembly, he was chosen president of that body and held that difficult and stormy position in a manner that won the applause of his enemies.

He was re-elected four times, and finaliy was elected third president of the French republic in 1873. This position he maintained with so much credit to the nation and himself that on the expiration of his term of office in 1885 he was re-elected.

M. Grevy had not taken any part in public life since his resignation of the presidency in 1887 on account of the scandals arising from the trial of his son-in-law, M. Wilson, for selling decorations.

The Taormina Disaster.

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—The corrected estimate of the number of persons drowned, as a result of the collision off Cape Colonna between the Italian steamship Taormina and the Greek steamship Thessalia, shows that fifty people lost their lives by the sinking of the Taormina. Of this number ten were saloon passengers. The Taormina had forty-six passengers, among whom was an American named John C. Oliphant. Her crew numbered forty-nine persons. Of the whole number on board the steamer only the second officer and thirty others were saved. According to these figures sixty-six persons were lost.

$30,000 Short.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 12.—J. Duffy, of Memphis, and John Barr, of Lebanon, Ky., respectively supreme trustee and sinking fund commissioner and supreme secretary of the Catholic Knights of America, and President Coleman arrived in this city to investigate the shortage of M. J. O'Brien, supreme treasurer for the order, who, after assigning all his property, a large portion of it to his bondsmen, left the city. No clew exists of his whereabouts. The amount now is supposed to be $30,000.

The McAuliffe-Gibbons Fight.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 12.—The fight between young Austin Gibbons, of Paterson, N. J., and Jack McAuliffe, of Brooklyn, for the lightweight championship of America, was stopped at the end of the sixth round by Police Captain Hayes. The referee declared that McAuliffe had won. The decision has caused much dissatisfaction.

KEYSTONE FAIR COMMITTEE.

B. F. Whitman, of Erie, Chosen as Executive Commissioner.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The September meeting of the Pennsylvania World's fair commission was held in the senate chamber. There was a very full attendance. Robert E. Wright, secretary of the board, received many hearty congratulations in consequence of the recent honor conferred upon him by the Democratic nomination for auditor general.

After a number of communications had been read the selection of an executive commissioner came up. Mr. Thomas Bradley, in a brief speech, presented the name of Benjamin F. Whitman, of Erie, and his election was made unanimous. Mr. Whitman made an eloquent speech, accepting the office and pledging his best efforts in the performance of the duties thus imposed upon him.

After considerable lively discussion it was decided that the Pennsylvania building at the fair should be composed of brick, stone, wood, iron and glass, and should be made, as far as practicable, of Pennsylvania material.

William B. Gill, of Philadelphia, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the election of Mr. Whitman as executive commissioner.

Governor Pattison appointed Adjutant General McClelland and General Snowden, major general commanding the National Guard, as a committee to meet next week in Chicago representatives from the other states, and arrange an appropriate programme for the opening of the World's fair.

BARDSLEY TO HAVE COMPANY.

Arrest of a Number of Prominent State Officials in Contemplation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The scandals which, since John Bardsley's defalcations came to light, have involved financial officers of the state and other state and city officers promise to culminate this week in novel and sensational proceedings before the courts in this city.

District Attorney Graham contemplates the arrest of Auditor General McCammant and the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of State Treasurer Livsey, who but a few days ago resigned the cashiership of the state treasury and went away to Wisconsin. The members of the firm of Glendenning & Co., to whom Bardsley loaned large amounts of money, and through whom his stock speculations, amounting to millions, were carried on, are also to be arrested or subpœned. Other state officials may also be included in the arrests. The proceedings will be held before Judges Gordon and Fell, who will sit as committing magistrates to hear the evidence and determine whether the accused shall be held to bail.

John Bardsley will be brought out of his prison upon a writ of habeas corpus to appear as a witness, and his testimony is expected to be of a somewhat startling character.

Literally Roasted to a Crisp.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 11.—A shocking accident occurred in Gwynedd township, about a mile and a half from North Wales, the victim of the flames being Mrs. Frank Bean, aged 45. Mrs. Bean was engaged in boiling apple butter over a fire in the yard, when her clothing ignited. She ran screaming to the house, shouting for help. The woman's body was horribly burned, the skin being literally roasted to a crisp. Her anguish was painful to witness, and all that could be done to alleviate her sufferings was done, but she continued in agony until relieved by death, about an hour after the accident occurred.

Bribes Offered for Positions in Mines.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—It has lately been ascertained that some inside foremen and mine bosses near here have accepted bribes from foreign applicants for work, and laid off native miners to make room for them unknown to their superiors. Foreigners make a regular practice of securing employment in the mines by paying from $5 to $25 cash to the inside foremen for the privilege of working. At the Nottingham mine, John Berkheiser, inside foreman, was summarily dismissed for accepting such bribes, and at the Washington mine, near Plymouth, Thomas Young was similarly treated for like offenses.

Livsey Is Angry.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 12.—Treasurer Boyer will be in the city the first of next week. It is now expected that both he and Cashier Livsey will be on hand on the 18th and 19th, when the legislative investigating committee will meet here. Cashier Livsey's friends state that he is very indignant at the baseless rumors started in Philadelphia concerning his absence from this state. He feels that it was an uncalled for insult to take the opportunity of his attendance on a daughter supposed to be dying to cast suspicion on a character that had never before been assailed.

A Four Years Sleep.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 14.—Michael Fernan, living beyond Factoryville, Wyoming county, near the Nicholson tunnel, has just roused out of four years of somnolence, broken only by semi-waking periods produced by pangs of hunger. Fernan was for many years night watchman at the tunnel, and he worked a small farm on which he resides during the day.

Philadelphia Appraisers Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of the five mercantile appraisers, on complaint of City Treasurer Wright. The appraisers, hearing of the issuance of the warrants, appeared before Magistrate Pole and gave bail in $2,500 each for a hearing on Monday next.

They Filled a Lighted Lamp.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., Sept. 11.—While the two daughters of John Eitelle were filling a lighted lamp the oil exploded, burning the youngest girl to death and her sister so seriously that she will probably not recover. The mother of the girl was terribly burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

His Body Scattered on the Track.

ASHLAND, Pa., Sept. 11.—William Malla, a lad aged 15 years, was struck by a train near Big Mine Run while walking on the Reading railroad track. His remains were found scattered along the rails for a distance of fifty yards. It is said that at least three trains passed over him.

In Darkest Emaus.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 10.—The electric light plant at Emaus was destroyed by fire, and the place will be in total darkness for several weeks. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is covered by insurance.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Sept. 12.—Hamilton, the Houtzdale bank wrecker, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western penitentiary.

CATASAUQUA, Pa., Sept. 10.—Edward Curran, yardmaster here, was run over by a Lehigh Valley train and cut in two. He was 25 years old and well known throughout the Lehigh Valley.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 11.—Cornelius Reagan, an iron worker was attacked with hiccoughs six weeks ago and had been hiccoughing constantly until yesterday, when he died. The attack was caused by hernia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—After a service of twenty-six years with The Public Ledger Mr. William McKean has retired from the position of editor of that journal. He will retain his connection with the newspaper, however as a contributing writer.

READING, Pa., Sept. 10.—Dr. R. B. Schulze, for a number of years physician at the Berks County almshouse, is to be appointed first assistant physician at the Harrisburg Insane asylum, and will enter upon the duties of the position on Oct. 1. He is a specialist in brain diseases, and was highly recommended for the place he is about to fill.

PRICETOWN, Pa., Sept. 10.—Thomas Reinert, aged 14 years, disobeyed his father's orders in regard to tampering with his gun. Sneaking away from home with it, he induced a neighbor's son, aged 11, to go gunning with him. In crossing a stone fence Reinert's gun was discharged, and the entire load went into his left breast, killing him.

BANGOR, Pa., Sept. 12.—The suit instituted by H. H. Kingston, receiver of the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad company, against twenty-seven prominent residents of Bangor and Pen Argyl, who signed a bond guaranteeing $5,000 towards the erection of car shops at Pen Argyl, has been settled by the bondsmen agreeing to pay over the $2,000 balance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Charles R. Ege, E. L. Maguire and J. Frank Lawrence, the individual ledger clerks of the Keystone bank, were yesterday given a hearing before United States Commissioner Bell and held in $7,500 bail each to answer at the November term of court, on the charges of making false returns to deceive Bank Examiner Drew, between October 9 and 14, 1889.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—The contest for the judgeship in Berks county, made vacant by the death of Judge Schwartz, is waxing warm. Yesterday afternoon two delegates appeared before Governor Pattison, one to urge the claims of H. Willis Bland, the temporary chairman of the late Democratic state convention, and the other to press John H. Rothermel. These are but two of the dozen candidates, but the choice is said to be between them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Oliver C. Wilson, Jr., the embezzling teller of the Produce National bank, was on hand at Magistrate Milligan's office yesterday to answer the charge of a misappropriation of the bank's funds to the extent of $2,561.92. Wilson remained in the magistrate's office for several hours waiting for bail. The expected bondsmen did not turn up, however, and in default of $4,000, the sum required, he was commited to Moyamensing prison.

READING, Pa., Sept. 9.—Dr. Aaron Smith, proprietor of a sanitarium in West Reading, died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained in being thrown from his carriage through his horse shying at a bicycle rider. He was the pioneer in establishing the hygienic establishments on the South mountain, near Wernersville. Deceased represented Berks county for three terms in the legislature. He was born in Columbia county, and was 65 years of age.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—James H. Barr, a painter, aged about 80 years, while engaged in painting his father's house in Wilkinsburg, fell from the ladder a distance of seventeen feet and was impaled on the top of an iron pump. A sharp iron entered his back and penetrated the heart, causing instant death. His body immediately became rigid, and, with arms outstretched, formed a ghastly human cross, supported in the air by the iron capped pump. His parents witnessed the horrible accident, which was caused by the ladder breaking.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—An accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Palo Alto Saturday, in which two men were probably fatally injured and twelve others sustained wounds more or less serious. While engine 591, in charge of Engineer John Cauley and Fireman Adolphus Rist, with about twenty-five brakemen, was proceeding toward St. Clair, owing to the dense fog that prevailed it collided with engine 920 coming in another direction. Several men jumped from the train, but fourteen men stuck to the engine and were injured in the collision.

READING, Pa., Sept. 12.—Adam Light, aged 28 years, yard foreman at Light's Rolling mill, attended a display of fireworks at Mt. Gretna Thursday evening. After the exhibition he picked up a cartridge which was overlooked and took it home. Yesterday he attached a short fuse to the cartridge, and then applied a match. In an instant there was a terrible explosion, and Mr. Light was knocked senseless to the ground. A portion of his left hand was blown off and his sight has been destroyed. The force of the explosion tore a hole three inches in diameter through a two inch plank, and did considerable damage.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—C. M. Stokes, a broker, who trades for Drexel & Co., committed suicide by shooting himself in his office, No. 420 Liberty street. The deed was committed with a revolver. When the body was discovered by the janitor it was cold. Mr. Stokes was about 60 years of age, and a Stock Exchange. The firm of which he was a partner represented the Philadelphia Traction company on the Stock Exchange, and did considerable business for the Drexels. He leaves a widow and several grown children. No reason is known for the suicide except that he has been complaining of poor health lately, and may have been out of his mind.

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Spring and Summer Goods at our always reliable store. Complete in all departments. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. Cordial invitation to everybody.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 162 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The Best, the Cheapest

IS A MAXIM THAT APPLIES WITH PECULIAR FORCE TO SCHOOLS.

WILLIAMS & ROGERS' ROCHESTER BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

Stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. THOROUGH COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND AND PRACTICAL ENGLISH COURSES. The Twenty-seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect July 19, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.50 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m.

7.45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2.05 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, Wilkesbarre, 7.05 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 25.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore, 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 11.17 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 2.05 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 3.00 p m, Philadelphia 5.25 p m, Washington 4.30 p m, Baltimore 5.32 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 10.25 p m.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 15	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 50	4 55
2 25	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	2 00	4 45
2 35		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37
2 40		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32
2 50		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22
3 05		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09
3 14		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02
4 23		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54
4 28		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23
4 58		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 25		2 04
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 1.35 p m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 7.45 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. B. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Oscar Duck, dec'd., of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. LYDIA DUCK, JAS. DUCK, Administrator's. 30july6t

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of George Grossman, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons owing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. GROSSMAN, 16july4t Administrator.

REV DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Corncrib of Egypt."

TEXT: "*Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you.*"—Genesis, xliii., 3.

This summer, having crossed eighteen of the United States, North, South, East and West, I have to report the mightiest harvests that this country or any other country ever reaped. If the grain gamblers do not somehow wreck these harvests, we are about to enter upon the grandest scene of prosperity that America has ever witnessed. But while this is so in our own country, on the other side of the Atlantic there are nations threatened with famine, and the most dismal cry that is ever heard will I fear be uttered, the cry for bread. I pray God that the contrast between our prosperity and their want may not be as sharp as in the lands referred to by my text. There was nothing to eat. Plenty of corn in Egypt, but ghastly famine in Canaan. The cattle moaning in the stall. Men, women and children awfully white with hunger. Not the failing of one crop for one summer, but the failing of all the crops for seven years. A nation dying for lack of that which is so common on your table, and so little appreciated; the product of harvest field, and grist-mill, and oven; the price of sweat, and anxiety, and struggle—Bread! Jacob the father has the last report from the flour-bin, and he finds that everything is out; and he says to his sons: "Boys, hook up the wagons and start for Egyyt, and get us something to eat." The fact was, there was a great corn crib in Egypt. The people of Egypt have been largely taxed in all ages, at the present time paying between seventy and eighty per cent. of their products to the government. No wonder in that time they had a large corn crib, and it was full. To that crib they came from the regions round about—those who were famished—some paying for corn in money; when the money was exhausted, paying for the corn in sheep and cattle, and horses and camels; and when they were exhausted, then selling their own bodies and their families into slavery.

The morning for starting out on the crusade for bread had arrived. Jacob gets his family up very early. But before the elder sons start they say something that makes him tremble with emotion from head to foot, and burst into tears. The fact was, that these elder sons had once before been in Egypt to get corn, and they had been treated somewhat roughly, the lord of the corn-crib supplying them with corn, but saying at the close of the interview: "Now, you need not come back here for any more corn unless you bring something better than money—even your younger brother Benjamin." Ah! Benjamin—that very name was suggestive of all tenderness. The mother had died at the birth of that son—a spirit coming and another spirit going—and the very thought of parting with Benjamin must have been a heart-break. The keeper of this corn-crib, nevertheless, says to these older sons: "There is no need of your coming here any more for corn unless you bring Benjamin, your father's darling." Now Jacob and his family very much needed bread; but what a struggle it would be to give up this son. The Orientals are very demonstrative in their grief, and I hear the outwailing of the father as these older ones keep reiterating in his ears the announcement of the Egyptian lord, "Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you." "Why did you tell them you had a brother?" said the old man, complaining and chiding them. "Why, father," they said, "he asked us all about our family, and we had no idea he would make any such demand upon us as he has made." "No use of asking me," said the father, "I cannot, I will not, give up Benjamin." The fact was that the old man had lost children; and when there has been bereavement in a household, and a child taken, it makes the other children in the household more precious. So the day for departure adjourned, and adjourned, and adjourned. Still the horrors of the famine increased, and louder moaned the cattle, and wider open cracked the earth, and more pallid became the cheeks, until Jacob, in despair, cried out to his sons, "Take Benjamin and be off." The older sons tried to cheer up their father. They said: "We have strong arms and a stout heart, and no harm will come to Benjamin. We'll see that he gets back again." "Farewell!" said the young man to the father, in a tone of assumed good cheer. "F-a-r-e-w-e-l-l!" said the old man; for that word has more quavers in it when pronounced by the aged than by the young.

Well, the bread party—the bread embassy—drives up in front of the corn-crib of Egypt. These corn-cribs are filled with wheat, and barley, and corn in the husk, for those who have traveled in Canaan and Egypt know that there is corn there corresponding with our Indian maize. Huzza! the journey is ended. The lord of the corn-crib, who is also the prime minister, comes down to these arrived travelers, and says: "Dine with me to-day. How is your father? Is this Benjamin, the younger brother whose presence I demanded?" The travelers are introduced into the palace. They are worn and bedusted of the way; and servants come in with a basin of water in one hand and a towel in the other, and kneel down before these newly-arrived travelers, washing off the dust of the way. The butchers, and poulterers, and caterers of the prime minister prepare the repast. The guests are seated in small groups, two or three at a table, the food on a tray; all the luxuries from imperial gardens, and orchards, and acquariums, and aviaries are brought there, and are filling chalice and platter. Now is the time for this prime minister, if he has a grudge against Benjamin, to show it. Will he kill him, now that he has him in his hands? Oh, no! This lord of the corn-crib is seated at his own table, and he looks over to the table of his guests; and he sends a portion to each of them, but sends a larger portion to Benjamin, or as the Bible quaintly puts it: "Benjamin's mess was five times as much as any of theirs." Be quick and send word back with the swiftest camel to Canaan to old Jacob, that "Benjamin is well; all is well; he is faring sumptuously; the Egyptian lord did not mean murder and death; but he meant deliverance and life when he announced to us on that day: 'Ye shall not see my face unless your brother be with you.'"

Well, my friends, this world is famine-struck of sin. it does not yield a single crop of solid satisfaction. It is dying. It is hunger-bitten. The fact that it does not, cannot, feed a man's heart was well illustrated in the life of the English comedian. All the world honored him—did everything for him that the world could do. He was applauded in England and applauded in the United States. He roused up nations into laughter. He had no equal. And, yet although many people supposed him entirely happy, and that this world was completely satiating his soul, he sits down and writes: "I never in my life put on a new hat that it did not rain and ruin it. I never went out in a shabby coat because it was raining and thought all who had the choice would keep in doors, that the sun did not burst forth in its strength and bring out with it all the butterflies of fashion whom I knew and who knew me. I never consented to accept a part I hated, out of kindness to another, that I did not get hissed by the public and cut by the writer. I could not take a drive for a few minutes with Terry without being overturned and having my elbow-bone broken, though my friend got off unharmed. I could not make a covenant with Arnold, which I thought was to make my fortune without making his instead, than in an incredible space of time—I think thirteen months—I earned for him twenty thousand pounds, and for myself one. I am persuaded that if I were to set up as a beggar, everyone in my neighborhood would leave off eating bread." That was the lament of the world's comedian and joker. All unhappy. The world did everything for Lord Byron that it could do, and yet in his last moment he asks a friend to come and sit down by him and read, as most appropriate to his case the story of "The Bleeding Heart." Torrigiano, the sculptor executed, after months of care and carving, "Madonna and the Child." The royal family came in and admired it. Everbody that looked at it was in ecstasy; but one day, after all that toil and all that admiration, because he did not get as much compensation for his work as he had expected, he took a mallet and dashed the exquisite sculpture into atoms. The world is poor compensation, poor satisfaction, poor solace. Famine, famine in all the earth; not for seven years, but for six thousand. But, blessed be God, there is a great corn-crib. The Lord built it. It is a large place. An angel once measured it, and as far as I can calculate it in our phrase, that corn-crib is fifteen hundred miles long and fifteen hundred broad and fifteen hundred high; and it is full. Food for all nations. "Oh!" say the people, "we will start right away and get this supply for our soul." But stop a moment; for from the keeper of that corn-crib there comes his word, saying: "You shall not see my face except your brother be with you." In other words, there is no such thing as getting from heaven pardon and comfort and eternal life unless we bring with us our Divine Brother, the Lord Jesus Christ. Coming without Him, we shall fall before we reach the corn-crib, and our bodies shall be a portion for the jackals of the wilderness; but coming with the Divine Jesus, all the granaries of heaven will swing open before our soul, and abundance shall be given us. We shall be invited to sit in the palace of the King and at the table; and while the Lord of Heaven is apportioning from His own table to other tables He will not forget us; and then and there it will be found that our Benjamin's mess is larger than all the others, for so it ought to be. "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain, to receive blessing, and riches and honor, and glory, and power."

I want to make three points. Every frank and common-sense man will acknowledge himself to be a sinner. What are you going to do with your sins? Have them pardoned, you say. How? Through the mercy of God. What do you mean by the mercy of God? Is it the letting down of a bar for the admission of all, without respect to character? Be not deceived. I see a soul coming up to the gate of mercy and knocking at the corncrib of heavenly supply; and a voice from within says: "Are you alone?" The sinner replies: "All alone." The voice from within says: "You shall not see My pardoning face unless your Divine Brother, the Lord Jesus, be with you." Oh, that is the point at which so many are discomfited. There is no mercy from God except through Jesus Christ. Coming with Him, we are accepted. Coming without Him, we are rejected. Peter put it right in his great sermon before the high priests, when he thundered forth: "Neither is there salvation in any other. There is no other name given under heaven among men whereby we may be saved." Oh, anxious sinner! Oh, dying sinner! Oh, lost sinner! all you have got to do is to take this Divine Benjamin along with you. Side by side, coming to the gate, all the store-houses of heaven will swing open before your anxious soul. Am I right in calling Jesus Benjamin? Oh, yes. Rachel lived only long enough to give a name to that child, and with a dying kiss she called him Benoni. Afterward Jacob changed his name, and he called him Benjamin. The meaning of the name she gave was "Son of my Pain." The meaning of the name the father gave was "Son of my Right Hand." And was not Christ the Son of Pain? All the sorrows of Rachel in that hour, when she gave her child over into the hands of strangers, was nothing compared with the struggle of God when He gave up His only Son. The omnipotent God in a birth throe! And was not Christ appropriately called "Son of the Right Hand?" Did not Stephen look into heaven and see Him standing at the right hand of God? And does not not Paul speak of Him as standing at the right hand of God making intercession for us? O Benjamin—Jesus! Son of pang! Son of victory! The deepest emotions of our souls ought to be stirred at the sound of that nomenclature. In your prayers plead His tears, His sufferings, His sorrows and His death. If you refuse to do it, all the corn-cribs and the palaces of heaven will be bolted and barred against your soul, and a voice from the throne shall stun you with the announcement: "You shall not see My face, except your Brother be with you."

My text also suggests the reason why so many people do not get any real comfort. You meet ten people; nine of them are in need of some kind of condolence. There is something in their health, or in their state, or in their domestic condition that demands sympathy. And yet the most of the world's sympathy amounts to absolutely nothing. People go to the wrong crib, or they go in the wrong way. When the plague was in Rome a great many years ago, there were eighty men who chanted themselves to death with the litanies of Gregory the Great—literally chanted themselves to death, and yet it did not stop the plague. And all the music of this world cannot halt the plague of the human heart. I come to some one whose ailments are chronic, and I say: "In heaven you will never be sick." That does not give you much comfort. What you want is a soothing power for your present distress. Lost children, have you? I come to you and tell you that in ten years perhaps you will meet these loved ones before the throne of God. But there is but little condolence in that. One day is a year without them, and ten years is a small eternity. What you want is a sympathy now—present help. I come to those of you who have lost dear friends, and say: "Try to forget them. Do not keep the departed always in your mind." How can you forget them when every figure in the carpet, and every book, and every picture, and every room calls out their name? Suppose I come to you and say by way of condolence: "God is wise." "Oh!" you say, "that gives me no help." Suppose I come to you and say: "God, from all eternity, has arranged this trouble." "Ah!" you say: "that does me no good." Then I say: "With the swift feet of prayer go direct to the corn-crib for a heavenly supply." You go. You say: "Lord, help me; Lord, comfort me." But no help yet. No comfort yet. It is all dark. What is the matter? I have found. You ought to go to God and say: "Here, O Lord, are the wounds of my soul, and I bring with me the wounded Jesus. Let His wounds pay for my wounds. His bereavements for my bereavements. His loneliness for my loneliness. His heart-break for my heart-break. O God! for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ—the God, the Man, the Benjamin, the Brother—deliver my agonized soul. O Jesus of the weary foot, ease my fatigue. O Jesus of the aching head, heal my aching head. O Jesus of the Bethany, sisters, roll away the stone from the door of our grave." That is the kind of prayer that brings help; and yet how many of you are getting no help at all for the reason that there is in your soul, perhaps, a secret trouble. You may never have mentioned it to a single human ear, or you may have mentioned it to some one who is now gone away, and that great sorrow is still in your soul. After Washington Irving was dead, they found a little box that contained a braid of hair and a miniature, and the name of Matilda Hoffman and a memorandum of her death, and the remark something like this: "The world after that was a blank to me. I went into the country, but found no peace in solitude. I tried to go into society, but I found no peace in society. There has been a horror hanging over me by night and by day, and I am afraid to be alone."

How many unuttered troubles! No human ear has ever heard the sorrow. Oh, troubled soul, I want to tell you that there is one salve that can cure the wounds of the heart, and that is the salve made out of the tears of a sympathetic Jesus. And yet some of you will not take this solace; and you try chloral, and you try morphine, and you try strong drink, and you try change of scene, and you try new business associations, and anything and everything rather than take the Divine companionship and sympathy suggested by the words of my text when it says, "You shall not see My face again unless your Brother be with you." Oh, that you might understand something of the height, and depth, and length, and breadth, and immensity, and infinity of God's eternal consolations.

I go further, and find in my subject a hint as to the way heaven opens to the departing spirit. We are told that heaven has twelve gates, and some people infer from that fact that all the people will go in without reference to their past life; but what is the use of having a gate that is not sometimes to be shut? The swinging of a gate implies that our entrance into heaven is conditional. It is not a monetary condition. If we come to the door of an exquisite concert, we are not surprised that we must pay a fee, for we know that fine earthly music is expensive; but all the oratorios of heaven cost nothing. Heaven pays nothing for its music. It is all free. There is nothing to be paid at that door for entrance; but the condition of getting into heaven is our bringing our Divine Benjamin along with us. Do you notice how often dying people call upon Jesus? It is the usual prayer offered—the prayer offered more than all the other prayers put together—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." One of our congregation, when asked in the closing moments of his life, "Do you know us?" said: "Oh, yes, I know you. God bless you. Good-bye. Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" and he was gone. Oh, yes, in the closing moments of our life we must have a Christ to call upon. If Jacob's sons had gone toward Egypt, and had gone with the very finest equipage, and had not taken Benjamin along with them, and to the question they should have been obliged to answer: "Sir, we didn't bring him, as father could not let him go; we didn't want to be bothered with him," a voice from within would have said: "Go away from us. You shall not have any of this supply. You shall not see my face because your brother is not with you." And if we come up toward the door of heaven at last, though we come from all luxuriance and brilliancy of surroundings, and knock for admittance, and it is found that Christ is not with us, the police of heaven will beat us back from the bread-house, saying: "Depart, I never knew you." If Jacob's sons, coming toward Egypt, had lost everything on the way; if they had, expended their last shekel; if they had come up utterly exhausted to the corn-cribs of Egypt, and it had been found that Benjamin was with them, all the storehouses would have swung open before them. And so, though by fatal casualty we may be ushered into the eternal world; though we may be weak and exhausted by protracted sickness—if, in that last moment, we can only just stagger, and faint, and fall into the gate of heaven—it seems that all the corn-cribs of heaven will open for our need and all the palaces will open for our reception; and the Lord of that place, seated at His table, and all the angels of God seated at their table, and the martyrs seated at their table, and all our glorified kindred seated at our table, the King shall pass a portion from His table to ours, and then while we think of the fact that it was Jesus who started us on the road, and and Jesus who kept us on the way, and Jesus who at last gained admittance for our soul, we shall be glad if He has seen of the travail of His soul and been satisfied, and not be at all jealous if it be found that our Divine Benjamin's mess is five times larger than all the rest. Hail! anointed of the Lord. Thou art worthy.

My friends, you see it is either Christ or famine. If there were two banquets spread, and to one of them only you might go, you might stand and think for a good while as to which invitation you had better accept; but here it is feasting or starvation. If it were a choice between oratorios, you might say: "I prefer the 'Creation,'" or "I prefer the 'Messiah.'" But here it is a choice between eternal harmony and everlasting discord. Oh, will you live or die? Will you start for the Egyptian corn-crib, or will you perish amid the empty barns of the Canaanitish famine? "Ye shall not see My face, except your Brother be with you."

Natural Shaving Strops.

There are now blooming in St. Augustine, Fla., sixteen plants of the agave Victoria regina species, or what is commonly called the century plant. A towering column rises out of the centre plant to the height of sixty feet, but it is often relegated to the rubbish heap as worthless, for the reason that as a thing of beauty it has no further charms for the eye. Yet many thousands of the shaving people of the old world utilize this shaft of the plant. They make use of it as a razor strop. W. Chambers, Auditor of of the East Coast railway line, has had one in use for many years, and it shows not the slighest defect from wear and tear. The strop is made by taking the shaft of the agave and cutting it into lengths of twelve inches; these are split into four, or as many "quarters" as possible, allowing to each piece a sufficiency of the pulp or heart of the stalk to present a surface of not less than one inch on which to strop a razor. The heart hardens in time and presents a fine, soft and naturally lubricated surface for stropping a razor.—*New York Telegram.*

An Immoral Flock.

A pigeon-flying experiment at Tours has ended in a most remarkable manner, proving the shocking fact that the useful birds, in addition to being excessively greedy, are also given to an over-indulgence in strong drinks. Four hundred and twenty-nine pigeons were conveyed by train from Tours to La Behalle, and there let loose. To the astonishment of the various societies interested in the experiment, only forty returned home, and these were in a dazed condition and quite incapable of finding their respective quarters.

An inquiry resulted in the discovery that at a roadside station a large consignment of black currants had been put in the same van as the birds. The inebriating qualities of the currant juice proved too much for the little travelers, and they were quickly in such a condition that only a small proportion were sober enough to find their way back to Tours.—*London Times.*

Coughing and Sneezing.

Dr. Brown-Sequard in one of his lectures dwells with great emphasis on the importance of general knowledge in the matter of checking coughing and sneezing. He states that coughing can be stopped by pressing on the nerves of the lips in the neighborhood of the nose, and sneezing may be stopped the same way. Pressing in the neighborhood of the ear, or right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is so also of hiccoughing, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the roof of the mouth is also a means of arresting a cough, and the will itself is often found to be a wonderful preventive.

SEPTEMBER.

"Summer heard a hidden locust whirring;
Stooped she to the mowers with a sigh,
Darlings, come, she said; we must be stirring,
Hear the Herald! Autumn draweth nigh!"

Autumn has come and we have but little more time to enjoy our flowers and to prepare for winter; everything should be kept trimmed and free from rubbish; bedding plants watched and watered so as to be in good order for transplanting. Gladioli that are done blossoming should have the flower stalks cut down and the plants left in the ground so that the bulbs may get a vigorous growth to insure strong plants for next summer's blooming. In fact, this is true of nearly all bulbous and tubulous plants, they needing to get a good top growth each year after they are done blooming.

Flower-pots for winter use should be brought out and given a good washing with strong soap suds, to destroy all germs of mould and must be perfectly clean and sweet for use.

The window garden should also be planned, just as we plan for summer seeds and flowers and any necessary preparations made therefor.

Bulbs for early blooming in the Spring should also be procured and set out in beds prepared for them. Crocuses, snowdrops, snow flake, hyacinths and lilies of the valley may be had much earlier than otherwise if procured in the fall. Many of the florists issue full catalogues for this purpose.

Plan for your winter garden so that a succession of blossoms may be had from October until April, as may easily be done by proper study of the matter.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. met in Detroit during the month of August and visitors to the city found it gayly bedecked for the occasion. Imposing arches and unique designs in bright colors were seen on every hand. At Belle Isle, the beautiful pleasure resort of the city was a green arch with dark purple edges around the base, there being a circular green plot with the names of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Logan, Garfield and Williams in red letters. On the front of the arch was the word "Welcome" with "The Union Forever" on the reverse. Here, also, the landscape designs displayed on the smooth rolling lawns were indescribably handsome. On the sloping hillside at the head of the miniature lake was a large and magnificent G. A. R. badge in brilliant colors; on the left an unrolled scroll with gold and yellow borders and "Welcome" on a background of light green shading into yellow; on the right, an artillery piece in bronze. Near the bridge were circular pyramids bearing various patriotic emblems, while the badge of Sheridan's army corps, "Army of the Potomac" was one of the most beautiful designs seen. Other floral ornaments at Belle Isle were: a large, blood-red cross of flowers in a circular field of light green, and a golden star with purple centre.

Superb creations of the landscape gardeners' art were also seen at the Grand Circus Park which is intersected by the main avenue of the city. The name "Woodland Avenue," was seen in large letters extending along one side in immense floral letters.

At the left of the fountain was a large, triangular pyramid, bearing on one side a large shield, on another, the monogram G. A. R. and upon the third a huge portrait of the Father of his Country, in itself a triumph of the floral art.

The badges of the different army corps, Maltese cross, clover leaf, Greek cross, six-pointed star, square with "40 rounds" green and purple crescent, etc., were displayed in different parts of the grounds. The G. A. R. Badge was also seen and an immense spread eagle, said to measure thirty feet from tip to tip and composed of three thousand plants.

Floral decorations on such an immense scale are seldom seen and formed a great attraction to visitors.

The outlines of the designs were first traced in a white powder made of pulverized oyster shells, shaded with fine charcoal and the plants set along these markings. The many colored coleus with other foliage plants were freely used, and the florists must have reaped a rich harvest. J. V. N.

DAISIES.

"—Of all the floures in the mede
Than love I most these floures withe and rede,
Soch that men callen daisies in our town."
Chaucer.

There is scarcely a flower more loved than the daisy. Wordsworth calls it the "Poet's Darling and it is everywhere accepted as the emblem of Innocence. Children weave their "daisy chains" and the society belle does not hesitate to use them for her corsage-bouquet. A writer in the *Mayflower* gives some hints on this cultivation and also speaks of certain troublesome garden weeds, which should not be allowed to go to seed in our gardens making trouble for another year:

English Daisies may be sown in September and will winter nicely if protected with evergreens, etc. Use them for a border for beds in the spring, as they bloom very early and lasting most of the summer. The next fall they should be divided if the plants are very large, else they might die out. Sometimes they come single the first year, but are usually double the second year. Some of the divided plants, when double and choice, make good house plants if kept where it is quite cool. Weeds differ as much as plants; what will thrive in one place will not thrive in another. Some weeds will always be found where the land is rich and other grow on soil too poor to raise anything good. Chickweed and Shepherd's Purse both thrive on the fat of the land, taking from the soil that food which is needed for plants and vegetables. Chickweed is the bane of my lawn and flower beds. It grows and flourishes and I pull, pull, pull till I am tired out. Every year it is the same thing over again, and I make but little headway after all. I try to prevent any of it from going to seed, but it is certainly most prolific in spite of my wondrous propensities.

ONE of the peculiar customs of the East Indian coolies, called lascars, is the putting of a ring on their great toe when they marry.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1891.

Christ the Good Shepherd.

LESSON TEXT.

(John 10 : 1-16. Memory verses: 14-16.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Son of God.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*—John 20 : 31.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Son the Good Shepherd.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. The Shepherd's Fold, vs. 1-3, f. c.
2. The Shepherd's Flock, vs. 3-10.
3. The Shepherd's Care, vs. 11-16.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.*—Psa. 23 : 1.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—John 10 : 1-16. The Son the good shepherd.
T.—John 10 : 17-30. Safety of the sheep.
W.—Luke 15 : 1-7. The shepherd's care.
T.—Ezek. 34 : 11-19. The shepherd's work.
F.—Matt. 18 : 1-14. The flock's safety.
S.—Matt. 25 : 31-46. Sheep and goats.
S.—Psa. 23 : 1-6. The shepherd Psalm.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

I. The Guarded Fold:
The door into the fold of the sheep (1).
Build you . . . folds for your sheep (Num. 32 : 24).
The children of Gad built . . . . folds for sheep (Num. 32 : 34-36).
Sharon shall be a fold of flocks (Isa. 65 : 10).
Upon the mountains . . . . shall their fold be (Ezek. 34 : 14).

II. The Wicked Intruder:
He that . . . . climbeth up some other way, ... is a thief (1).
False prophets, ... sheep's clothing, ravening wolves (Matt. 7 : 15).
There shall arise false Christs, and false prophets (Matt. 24 : 24).
All that came before me are thieves and robbers (John 10 : 8).
False brethren privily brought in (Gal. 2 : 4).

III. The Vigilant Porter:
To him the porter openeth (3).
They came and called unto the porter of the city (2 Kings 7 : 10).
The porters were at every gate (2 Chron. 35 : 15).
Commanded also the porter to watch (Mark 13 : 34).
God . . . . had opened a door of faith unto the Gentiles (Acts 14 : 27).

1. "The door into the fold." (1) The secure fold; (2) The legitimate entrance; (3) The cunning intruder; (4) The vigilant porter; (5) The welcome shepherd.
2. "The shepherd of the sheep." (1) The shepherd's qualifications; (2) The shepherd's possessions; (3) The shepherd's purposes; (4) The shepherd's acts.
3. "To him the porter openeth." (1) Guarding the flock; (2) Excluding the intruder; (3) Admitting the shepherd.

II. THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK.

I. Hear his Voice:
The sheep hear his voice (3).
This is my beloved Son . . . . hear ye him (Matt. 17 : 5).
The people all hung upon him, listening (Luke 19 : 48).
The sheep follow him; for they know his voice (John 10 : 4).
My sheep hear my voice (John 10 : 27).

II. Follow his Steps:
He goeth before them, and the sheep follow him (4).
He leadeth me beside the still waters (Psa. 23 : 2).
He . . . . shall gently lead those that give suck (Isa. 40 : 11).
I know them, and they follow me (John 10 : 27).
The Lamb . . . . shall guide them unto fountains of waters (Rev. 7 : 17).

III. Live by Him:
I came that they may have life (10).
Whosoever believeth may in him have eternal life (John 3 : 15).
I will give . . . . my flesh, for the life of the world (John 6 : 51).
I give unto them eternal life (John 10 : 28).
Eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord (Rom. 5 : 21).

1. "The sheep follow him." (1) The Leader; (2) His attractions; (3) The followers. — (1) Who? (2) Whom? (3) Whence? (4) Whither? (5) Why?
2. "They know his voice." The Shepherd's voice (1) Uttered how? (2) Commanding what? (3) Leading whither?
3. "I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly." (1) The sheep without life; (2) The Shepherd bringing life; (3) The life abundantly bestowed.

III. THE SHEPHERD'S CARE.

I. Redeeming the Sheep:
The good shepherd layeth down his life for the sheep (11).
He was wounded for our transgressions (Isa. 53 : 5).
The Son of man came . . . . to give his life a ransom (Matt. 20 : 28).
I lay down my life, that I may take it again (John 10 : 17).
He laid down his life for us (1 John 3 : 16).

II. Defending the Sheep:
He that is a hireling, and not a shepherd, ... fleeth (12).
I went out after him, and smote him, and delivered it (1 Sam. 17 : 35).
Let them ever shout for joy, because thou defendest them (Psa. 5 : 11).
I will fear no evil; for thou art with me (Psa. 23 : 4).
We are more than conquerors through him (Rom. 8 : 37).

III. Gathering the Sheep:
Them also I must bring; . . . and they shall become one flock (16).
He shall gather the lambs in his arm (Isa. 40 : 11).
I will . . . gather them from the countries (Ezek. 34 : 13).
I pray . . . . that they may all be one (John 17 : 20, 21).
Ye . . . . are now returned unto the Shepherd . . . . of your souls (1 Pet. 2 : 25).

1. "I am the good shepherd." A title (1) Assumed by the Lord; (2) Justified by his life; (3) Enjoyed by the saints; (4) Honored by the Father.
2. "I know mine own, and mine own know me." (1) What the Lord knows of his people; (2) What his people know of the Lord.
3. "One flock, one shepherd." The church's destiny: (1) One flock; (2) One fold; (3) One Shepherd; (4) One career.—(1) Divisions ended; (2) Unity realized.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST THE SHEPHERD.

Foretold (Gen. 49 : 24; Ezek. 34 : 23; 37 : 24).
Described (Micah 5 : 4; John 10 : 14; Heb. 13 : 20; 1 Pet. 5 : 4).
Typified (1 Sam. 16 : 11)
His sacrifice of self (Zech. 13: 7; Matt. 26 : 31; John 10 : 11, 15; Acts 20 : 28).
His knowledge of the flock (John 10 : 14, 27).
His care of the flock (Psa. 23 : 1-3; Isa. 40 : 11; Jer. 31 : 10; Zech. 9 : 16; John 10 : 3, 4, 9, 11, 14, 15, 27).
His supreme gift (John 10 : 28).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The only recorded event is a brief discussion with some Pharisees who were with Jesus when he found the cured blind man. Probably this discussion occasioned the discourse of the lesson.

PLACE.—In Jerusalem, but at what place is uncertain. If this passage is connected in time and place with verse 22, then Solomon's porch may have been the scene of all the events narrated in John 9 : 35 to 10 : 39. Some have thought the imagery of the lesson was suggested by proximity to the sheep-gate.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson, probably on the same day, either in October, A. U. C. 782,—that is, A. D. 29,—or in December of the same year. The former date is that of the feast of tabernacles; the latter, that of the feast of dedication.

PERSONS.—Our Lord and his auditors, who were Pharisees, though others were doubtless present.

INCIDENTS.—The parable of the good shepherd, who is contrasted with thieves and robbers.—in his way of entering the fold, in the following of him by his own sheep. The figure of a door is then used to bring out a further contrast with the thieves and robbers. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep, but the hireling deserts the sheep when in danger. The good shepherd knows his sheep, and they know him, as the Father and the Son know each other. The lesson closes with a prediction that other sheep shall become part of the one flock of the one Shepherd.

There is no parallel passage.

The Irrepressible Chinese.

The Chinese seem to be irrepressible. They manage somehow or other to go into the country along the boundaries.

Already it is calculated some 200,000 Chinese are located in the United States, and with unrestricted emigration it is feared the country would soon be overrun by them, as they are glad to escape from the wretched conditions under which they have to live in some of the provinces at home, where they have a constant struggle for existence against over-crowding, famines and other devastating causes.

The Chinese are detested because they never enter the brotherhood of citizenship as other foreigners do. Western civilization recedes as the Chinese gain a footing.

This experience is not confined to America. It is said to prevail in all countries where the Chinese are found in large numbers. In the Philippine Islands, which they have inhabited for the past three hundred years, they show no signs of change. They retain all the habits and vices of their own land. Not only have they maintained their social characteristics, but in nearly every instance they have proved themselves stronger so far as the acquisition of material wealth and advantage is concerned.

Even the young Chinese born on American soil have all the habits, superstitions, vices, and customs of their fathers. Any advantage which may be gained from their cheap labor must be more than lost by the evils they bring upon the country by the spread of the opium habit, gambling, and other vices peculiar to the Mongolian.

In San Francisco the Chinese have so far become masters of the situation that they are governed by secret tribunals, and have a regular organization for thwarting the operations of the law by "removing witnesses," enforcing perjury, and other methods.

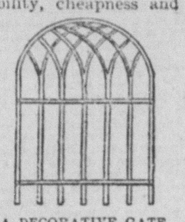
Even after a new variety has been obtained in a scientific manner there is a tendency to revert to one or both of the parents, and experience has proved that under the most favorable conditions three years of careful selection is needed to fix permanently the cross.

FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS WORTHY OF NOTE IN RURAL AFFAIRS.

Models of Fancy Gates for the Benefit of Readers Who May Be Contemplating the Luxury of an Ornamental Fence About Their Lawns or Gardens.

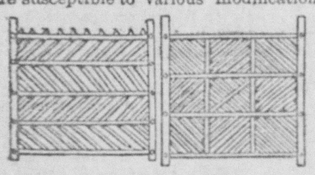
Serviceable farm gates, gates desirable for their durability, cheapness and the ease with which they may be constructed, have often been described, but one seldom sees either illustration or description of fancy gates suitable to finish off an ornamental fence. In the accompanying cuts are shown three models of gates that any carpenter can make, and which may be appropriately used with almost any style of picket, rustic or ornamental barb wire fence.



A DECORATIVE GATE.

A convenient size for these gates is three feet six or eight inches wide. The space between the posts for an ordinary door yard gate may be three feet ten inches. This is, however, a matter to be decided by circumstances and the use to which the gate is to be put.

A wide gate is more convenient than a narrow one, especially when there is occasion to pass in and out with any wheeled vehicle, as a baby carriage or wheelbarrow. The designs here given are susceptible to various modifications



CHEAP FANCY GATES.

and changes that may be required to suit the special style of fence with which the gate is to be used. These fancy gates are best made of strong, light wood.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is a perennial plant, in many respects resembling clover. It has long been known in Europe, and its most extensive cultivation in this country is in California and some of the western and southern states. It seems especially adapted to dry climates, and succeeds best on a light sandy or loam soil with a subsoil through which its long top roots can penetrate and find their way to moisture. It has been grown successfully at the Geneva station in New York, but in experiments on farms in different parts of Vermont has been largely winter killed. It will not thrive among weeds, but must have clean land the first year. In reply to inquiries that have been made no better answer can be given than a brief statement of some of its bad and good points as discovered at different state stations throughout the country and summarized by the central office at Washington.

Among its disadvantages it has been found less hardy than clover and not so easily established. If allowed to grow too long the stalks become hard and woody. Cattle cannot be safely pastured on it except in dry regions. It requires peculiar treatment to make good hay. Its good qualities are that when once well established it lasts for years. It withstands drought well, grows rapidly and may be cut early and will furnish several crops of green fodder each season. If properly cured it makes good hay and is relished by all farm animals. In brief, while valuable as a feeding stuff and as a fertilizing crop, it requires peculiar conditions of climate and soil for its growth and careful culture and curing to make it a profitable crop.

Raising Pullets for Eggs.

If you want good laying hens in winter, writes a correspondent of The New York World, keep an eye on your early hatched chickens, and select the best developed and healthy looking pullets for furnishing you with eggs next winter. For several weeks after hatching the young chicks should be fed a little five or six times a day. After they are half grown, three or four times a day—not to fatten them, but to make them grow. I would give but very little grain, and that should be mostly wheat, oats or rye, some buckwheat, and very rarely a little cracked corn. Two rations out of every three should be soft food made of wheat bran, shorts, mashed potatoes and a little corn meal, all well stirred up together. If mixed up with milk instead of water it will be greatly improved.

Give the scraps from the table through the day along with their other rations. See to it that they have green food of some description and plenty of fresh water. Green clover and cabbage leaves will be excellent; also a little bone meal in their mash, and gravel should always be within their reach. By forcing the best pullets in this way you will be quite sure to set them to laying in the fall, which, if properly housed and fed, they will continue through the winter, when, if left to shift for themselves and make a slow and scanty growth until cold weather, they are not likely to lay at all until next spring.

The Stool Versus the Mat System.

On the trial grounds of the Experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., were planted for testing two rows of each variety of strawberries, one grown in the stool system, the other allowed to mat to the width of two feet, twelve plants in each row, the rows three feet apart. Experience in past years has been the largest individual fruits from the plants in the stool row, and the largest yield of marketable fruit from the matted row. This year the matted rows gave both the largest yield and the largest berries, and in addition bloomed and fruited from three to five days in advance of the stool rows.

The condition of the corn crop is lowest in the eastern part of the Ohio valley and relatively high in the corn states further west.

There is to be a competitive exhibit of semi-tropical fruits at the World's fair between California and Florida.

From Emporia, Kan., come reports of a mammoth procession of farmers' organizations headed by the Farmers' Alliance, in which some 20,000 persons joined.

Plans for Two Styles of Home Made Pig Troughs That Prevent Crowding and Unequal Feeding—How to Keep Grain Free from Weevils.

The name of patent pig troughs is legion. Some possess superior points, but as a rule the farmer is averse to patented articles when convenient contrivances for the same purposes can be made at home at a comparatively small expenditure in money. Fig. 1 illustrates a simple trough in use in Australia. It is so constructed as to prevent crowding and unequal feeding.

A trough (Q) is located beside a fence or division in the pen, a board (g) about 1½ feet wide is hinged to the portion at b. When feeding is to be done pull on the handle c, when the position indicated by the dotted lines is assumed; you can then pour in the swill or coarse feed and distribute it evenly in the trough. The handle c is released, and the occupants simultaneously commence feeding.

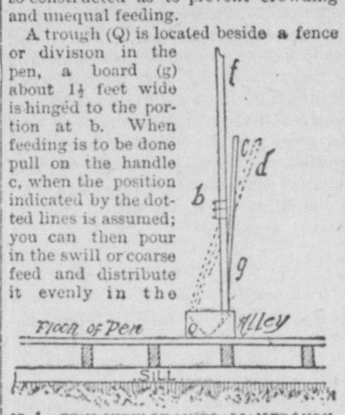


FIG. 1—END VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN TROUGH.

The plan shown in Fig. 2 is intended to prevent crowding, and is thus described by Prairie Farmer, in which the foregoing cuts originally appeared: The top of the trough is divided into separate apartments by cleats, as shown. They

FIG. 2—HOME MADE PIG TROUGH.

should be made of hard wood, with rounded edges, and firmly nailed not more than one foot apart. The plan shown at Fig. 1, while more expensive, is well worth the extra outlay.

Budding Fruit Trees.

The essential conditions for budding are a free flow of the sap in the stock and a corresponding one in the tree from which the buds are taken. Only when the bark on the stock can be easily separated from the wood can the operation be successfully performed. Budding is to be preferred to grafting for all the stone fruits and in case of failure can be repeated on the same stock, and is best performed on young stocks of one or two years' growth. The buds are taken from scions of the present season's growth, which should be cut from thrifty young trees. In budding select a smooth place on the stem of the stock to be budded, within three or four inches of the ground.

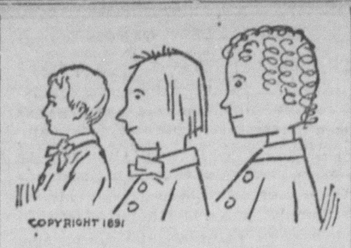
Make an upright cut just through the bark, about an inch and a half long, with a cross cut at its top, and within the slit thus made insert the bud by raising the bark sufficiently with the knife. The buds for the purpose are removed from the stick of scions as they are wanted by a smooth cut with a sharp knife, usually taking with the bud a very thin shaving of the wood. The bud is then inserted in the slit under the bark, and the stock is bandaged over the wound with some kind of coarse twine, leaving the bud itself uncovered by the tie. If the union of the bud to the stock takes it will be manifest in a couple of weeks, when the wrapping can be removed. In the spring the stock should be cut off a little above the growing bud.

America has 86,000 miles of boundary, or more than the coast lines of Asia, Africa Europe, Mexico and South America combined.

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief." ©

Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,



The smallest is the best in pills, other things being equal. But, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, nothing else *is* equal. They're the best, not only because they're the smallest, and the easiest to take—but because they do more good. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels in a way the huge, old-fashioned pill doesn't dream of. Think of trying to *regulate* the system with the ordinary pill. It's only good for upsetting it.

These are mild and gentle—but thorough and effective, no pain—no griping. One little pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. The best Liver Pill known. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

Put up in sealed vials—a perfect vest-pocket remedy, always convenient, fresh and reliable.

They're the *cheapest* pill you can buy for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. It's a plan *peculiar* to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

You pay only for the good you get. Can you ask more?

How to Manage Candied Comb Honey

Comb honey that has become old and candied so that it cannot be removed by the honey extractor may be managed by Mrs. L. Harrison's method. This, according to the lady's own story, is as follows: The honey was mashed up in a pan and set over a kettle of boiling water and stirred frequently. Before the honey was very hot the wax had risen to the surface, and being set out in the cold quickly congealed, so that the warm honey could be poured from under it through a coffee strainer into another vessel, leaving the wax in the pan. After the honey was melted the wax was all melted up together, and considerable honey of inferior quality was under it, which can be kept separate and used for cooking, making gingerbread, etc. The rinsings of vessels used in manipulating the honey will make excellent vinegar. The wax can be melted in a pan over boiling water, and should be poured, when melted, through a hot coffee strainer, and when cool will be of a light straw color.

Saving Bees-wax.

The process of rendering wax as commonly practised is not only troublesome but wasteful. Inasmuch, therefore, as the supply of wax is scarcely equal to the demand, it behooves beekeepers to practice more economical methods. The increased demand is due to the popularity of foundation. The most approved plan of rendering wax is by the use of a wax extractor, of which there are several in the market. Where one has no extractor the wax may be put into a strong, rather coarse bag, which is placed in water and boiled. The bag must be placed on a plate or other object to prevent its touching the bottom of the vessel and so becoming burned. The wax will collect on the top of the water. Where it is desired to mold the wax into cakes use a deep basin, and when cool, if any impurities are found on the bottom, shave them off and melt this portion again.

TWO-EDGED ADVICE.—"Humph! Gay weather reports these. This paper says 'Take your umbrella to-day' and the sun is shining brightly."

"That's good advice. You don't want to be sun-struck, do you?"

IT'S DEATH TO ONE TRADE.—Uncle Treetop—"I heard that your son out West was coining money."

Heigh Seed—"He was until the Government competition got too strong for him."

GLAD TO FORGET IT.—Parson—"Have you something to send to the heathen, Mr. Trotter?"

Mr. Trotter (mopping his brow)—"Yes; I will send them my winter overcoat."

A WISE VIRGIN.—"He'll never get over my jilting him?"

"Why, was he so in love with you?"

"Oh, no. He was so in love with himself."

IMPERTURBABLE.—Burglar—"What would you say if I were to blow your head off for not telling me where your money is?"

Mr. Joker—"Not a word, sir, not a word."

NO USE TRYING.—Photographer—Can't you assume a more pleasant expression than that? Just think of your best girl a few minutes."

Young Man (sadly)—"It wouldn't do any good. She refused me a week ago."

THE UNGALLANT JUDGE.—Judge Duffy (to a female witness)—"What is your age madam?"

Witness (hesitatingly)—"I have seen sixteen summers."

Judge Duffy—"How many years were you blind?"

UNSELFISH CREATURE.—"No, Harry I am sorry; but I am sure that we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it' after we were married."

HUMOROUS.

Have the grip—Bulldogs.

Bound in cloth—Mummies.

Sound asleep—The man who snores.

Takes her stand—The apple woman.

Royal rakes bring a lot of rubbish to the surface.

Unless the waiter is well feed, the patron is ill fed.

Pat says: "Love is that tinder loike it do be aisily kindled."

The man who talks to hear himself talk will not be listened to long by others.

According to history Pocahontas didn't believe in clubs. She prevented Capt. Smith from joining one.

"You talk a great deal in your sleep, John," said Mrs. Henpeck.

"It's the only chance I get," said John meekly.

There are a good many "high-fliers" in Chicago. But the fellow who has invented the new flying machine is not one of them.

Never mind if time does "hang heavy" during the silent vigils of the night. It will grow lighter with the return of day.

"A proposal," mused Van Jenkins, "amounts to a man's saying 'Wilt thou?' interrogatively and a girl's putting it imperatively."

Fenn—"See here; I've no use for steak as rare as this."

Waiter—Nothing is left undone in this place to please our guests. It shall be changed, sir.

PERSIFLAGE IN BIRD LIFE.—First Birdlet—"How did you like that nice fat early worm?"

Second Ditto—"Oh, it seemed to fill the bill."

Will Fight to a Finish.

As long as the fight lasts among the wall paper manufacturers, the Fidelity Wall Paper Co., of No. 12 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, will give the public the advantage of the drop in prices. We get this from them direct. Send four two cent stamps for samples of their 8, 10 and 12 cent gilts.

On June 4, 1812 war declared by the United States against Mexico, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas.

"The normal life, well being, and happiness of mankind depend upon the physical health and perfection of Woman." These are the words of Lydia E. Pinkham, and they are true.

The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, measuring 850 miles north and south by 600 miles wide.

"Relieved by the First Dose."

MEAGSVILLE, TENN., April 10, 1890.

I am under many obligations to you for sending me the sample bottle of *Floraplezion*. It did me more good than any medicine I ever saw. I would like to have a large bottle, and I sincerely believe that it will do all that you recommend it to do. The first dose relieved me, and I am so much better than I was.

MISS S. ARMSTRONG.

Floraplezion is the speedy and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. It is the only sure cure for these complaints. Ask your druggist for it, and get well.

California counties are growing poor through paying a bounty on coyote scalps.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The month of May, 1891, was the wettest May in Europe for nearly seventy years.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

A Pittsburg widow has had three husbands, each of whom was over six feet all.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

How Is Your Appetite.

If it is not good you need a tonic. Hunger is a sauce that gives your food a flesh-making and strengthening power. S. S. S. is famous for its health giving and building up qualities. It is the best of all tonics.

S. S. S. aids digestion makes you enjoy what you eat and cures you of dyspepsia.

Gained 44 Pounds.

Mr. James J. McCalley, of Monet, Mo., says he had dyspepsia for eight years, which made him a wreck, sick and suffering during the whole time. After trying all the remedies, including all the doctors in reach, he discarded everything and took Swift's Specific. He increased from 114 to 158 pounds and was soon a sound and healthy man.

TREATISE ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.

50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

First Socialist—You are becoming proud and haughty. Beware of the fate of Marat!

Second Socialist—That fate can never be mine. Marat was killed in a bathtub.

"You say your husband is both economical and extravagant. In what way.

"Well, he is economical in bestowing praise and extravagant in giving advice."

HER POINT OF VIEW.—Lady—"So it seems, then, that you had a new situation each month."

Servant—"Well, mum, that shows how much I was sought after."

HIS TOOTHBRUSH.—Paterfamilias.—(angrily)—"Where's my toothbrush?" Materfamilias—"Susie is cleaning the silver with it. She'll be through in a minute."

MUST SHIFT THE WEIGHT.—She—"The boat doesn't seem to trim. Am I sitting straight?"

He—"Yes, but your chatelaine is too far to the left."

EXPRESSIVE BREVITY.—Mrs. Hennepek—"Does your husband mind well, Mrs. Dudelette?"

Mrs. D. (earnestly)—"He hasn't any."

NOT UNCOMMON.—"Now that I have started them, sir, don't you think my aims are lofty?"

"Yes, Mr. Hicks. Your aims are all right, but you are a very bad shot."

MIGHT BE WORSE.—Sally Slimm—"I've been down to Sandbury Beach, and I was almost eaten up by mosquitoes."

Polly Plumpp—"Well, dear, they left you the bones anyhow."

One Remedy For All Diseases.

Is true, however, strange the assertion. As a compound of vegetables easily absorbed and able to promote digestion, nutrition and excretion, purify the blood and secure healthy action of the liver, kidneys, skin, bowels and lungs, as the ancient formula adopted by the monks of the Middle Ages and known as St. Bernard Vegetable Pills, will do, is such a remedy, and there is not one ingredient in them not endorsed by the experience of all schools of medicine since Galen. No blood purifier in the world can equal them. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, ST. BERNARD, Box 2416, New York.

Boston was the first city of the early colonies to have a free public school.

Young married ladies find in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trusty friend and in the "Guide to Health and Etiquette" a book that answers all their questions.

In British India twenty-eight million acres are cultivated by irrigation.

Children Tease For It.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure is a boon to children who are attacked with croup or acute congestive colds. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The very finest brand of Havana cigars fetches $1 00 a thousand in Paris.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

New York doctors recently treated a three-legged man for rheumatism in all three legs.

RUPTURE. I, Jacob Genscheimer, of Clayton, N. J., have been thoroughly cured of my rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 811 Arch St., Phila. I do the hardest kind of lifting and wear no truss. Go to see him, Dr. Mayer also gives treatment at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2d Saturday and following Sunday of each month.

There are twenty-three acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

ALL ABOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and GREAT RESOURCES in KNOXVILLE and VICINITY; daily 1 mo., 50c.; weekly 1 year, $1; samples 5c.

AMERICAN CATARRH CURE

One Bottle Cures.

Sold by Druggists, or mailed to any address for $1. Stops the dropping in the throat in one week; removes the bad breath and headaches restores the hearing and sense of smell; improves the appetite and invigorates the system. Prepared by DR. WM. B. JONES, Specialist in Catarrh, 48 N. 11th Street, Phila., Pa. Consultation and advice *Free*. 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Symptom blanks and testimonials mailed free to any address. AMERICAN NEURALGIA CURE *cures* Neuralgia. 25c. by mail.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Have Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address, P. Herald Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

POULTRY BOOK. 100 Pages, Colored Plate, 150 Cuts. 15c. FANCIERS, Clemenson, N. J.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! ¼ disabled. $2 fee for increase. 20 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 25 cts. By mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

36 747

The smallest "moonshine" distillery every captured by the revenue officers was found recently at Atlanta, Ga., and sent to Washington as a curiosity. Its capacity is about three gallons. It is constructed so as to be operated as an ordinary cooking stove, and it is complete in every detail.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, SEPT. 17.

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT

As to which is the most popular store in Bellefonte, where you can buy goods the cheapest, and be waited on promptly and in a modern business like way, ask any disinterested person and they will tell you qnick, and without hesitation, at

"THE RACKET."

NOVELTIES. SHOES.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——This is rather cool weather for camping.

——Overcoats are plenty on the camp grounds and are necessary.

——Granger Col. Jas. F. Weaver tented over Sunday on the picnic field.

——Julian Fleming is having the entire interior of his residence remodeled.

——Postmaster Brisbin has erected a handsome new porch in front of his residence.

——Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith and family, of Williamsport, are in town for the week the guests of Wm. Wolf.

——Jim Coldren broke his record he attended church three times last Sunday—the best thing Jim ever broke.

——Ten days more and the corn crop is safe if no frost interferes. The crop will be large and the corn of excellent quality.

——Sandoe, the tailor, had all his meat and some other articles stolen from his tent on the picnic grounds on Saturday night.

——The Granger camp is admirably arranged, and an improvement on former maps. The committee deserves credit for its good judgment and skill.

——Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, is dispcsing of stock very cheaply to make room for fall goods. A bargain is offered among his large stock

——Mr. L. H. Gettig, of Philipsburg, and Miss Alice Ulrich, of Millheim, were married Wednesday evening, of last week, at Millheim.

——The Centre Coal Co. of Bellefonte, advertises for two hundred workmen who can have employment at their extensive Coal mine near Snow Shoe.

——There was no agricultural machinery on exhibition at the picnic this week. The manufacturerers allege the attendant expenses do not warrant making a display.

——Mrs. Peggy Wolf, an aged lady living near Kreamerville, in Brush valley, died at her home in that place on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at the age of 70 years.

——When you want a shoe that will give you satisfaction both in price and quality, go to Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. He guarantees all goods sold and you get a genuine article.

——Excursion tickets will be sold at all stations on the Pennsylvania railroad to Lock Haven from the 15th till the 18th, good to return until September 21st.

——Superintendent Brisbin hauled a lot of broken stone on the road through town and fixed it up a little, but there is plenty more room for improvement here in that line,

——Mr. Henry E. Rarick, a former Centre Hall boy, attended the picnic for a few days. Hen. is employed in the locomotive department of the Altoona shops and has a good position.

——A horse belonging to Johnny Sourbeck, of Bellefonte, on Sunday tramped into a post hole on the Grange picnic ground, and had a leader of the front leg severed by a sharp stone.

—Centre county folks who go to Philadelphia mainly stop at the St. Elmo, on Arch street. Col. Feger, the proprietor, is a prince in cleverness, and makes all his guests feel at home. For neatness in all its departments and a first class table the St Elmo is faultless.

——From the Carlisle *Daily Herald*, we learn that Mr. J. M. Goodhart, of Lewistown, has purchased a hat and furnishing store of Zug Bros., at corner of Main and Pitt streets. Mr. Goodhart has already removed his family from Lewistown to Carlisle.

——The saw mill of Howard & Perley; at Williamsport, was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The fire was discovered at 12.35 and in two hours the structure was in ashes. The loss is estimated at $50,000. None of the lumber in the yards was burned.

——A well-meaning exchange says the safest plan when a stranger wants you to sign a paper, is to consider the matter for three days, spend three more in meditation and prayer, and then kick the stranger off the premises.

GRANGE PARK.

THE PICNIC A GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER BEFORE.

Fine Weather and Immense Crowds. A Large Number of Exhibitors. Over Three Hundred Camping on the Grounds.

The Grangers' Eighteenth Annual Picnic Exhibition is a success again this year and the attendance has been greater than of any year heretofore. The Park is admirably situated. No better location for the exhibition could be found in Central Pennsylvania. Convenient and easy of access by railroad it is bound to become a far greater success than any exhibition of former years. Every year it grows in magnitude and popularity, and from the crowds in attendance and stands of exhibitors one would almost think it had reached the climax, but as yet, it is in its infancy and in coming years we can look forward to a greater and larger exhibition. Work has been progressing on the grounds for the last few weeks and about a score of workmen have been busy getting the grounds in shape. Much was to be done and many repairs had to be made along with the erection of several new exhibition buildings, which was all done with a view to permanency and substantiability and they add greatly to the beauty of the Park. The new buildings erected were three in number and are larger and better proportioned than the old ones.

The grounds were a scene of activity beginning Friday and many were engaged in erecting their stands and booths and preparing for the real opening which took place on Tuesday. The tents for campers arrived on Wednesday afternoon by freight and the canvass filled two cars. Over three hundred tents had been ordered and by Saturday morning they were all erected and in their position ready for occupants.

Saturday morning, Centre Hall's streets were lively with wagons loaded down with camp equipage and over one hundred tents were taken already that day for the following week by those who took advantage of the opportunity to avail themselves of the outing. The grounds presented quite a lively appearance with wagons darting hither and thither and every one seemed to have an important mission. Capt. George Boal has charge of the tenting accommodations and with his usual good common sense and judgment the tenters were satisfactorily assigned. A festival was held in the evening by the ladies of the Centre Hall Grange for the benefit of a Hall fund, and a goodly sum of money was thus realized.

Sunday morning opened beautifully with a clear sky and a brisk breeze, and a large attendance was anticipated for the day. Religious service were held in the auditorium in the morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. Fischer, of the Lutheran church, occupied the pulpit in the morning and his discourse was hearkened to by a large audience. Rev. Baskerville, of the Presbyterian church, delivered an able discourse in the afternoon to an audience which filled the spacious enclosure. A heavy wind and rain storm came up during the service and the wind blew a gale, but no damage was done to the tents or buildings. Many people from surrounding towns visited the grounds during the afternoon and a steady stream of vehicles passed through town to the park. Doubtless the attendance would have been greater but for the storm. Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church officiated in the evening before a crowded house. Many were unable to gain admittance to hear him. The ministers had appointments in their respective congregations in Centre Hall, but consented to hold the services on the grounds.

Monday morning opened bright and clear with indications for a beautiful day, which were verified. As early as three o'clock in the morning vehicles began to pass through town to the park. The regular trains coming in were filled with people who came to camp and with baggage. To have seen the grounds on that day, one would have thought the picnic was in full blast. A special came in in the morning from Bellefonte, with many on board. This was the only special run on that day. All the campers had arrived on the ground on that day to take charge of their tents. Capt. Boal was busy assigning the occupants and was besieged by many for tents but was compelled to turn them away, all tents having been engaged. It is said he could have rented one hundred more tents, had they been at his disposal. Fakirs were plenty and a great many arrived by train. The borough authorities were on the alert for any gambling schemes, and had officers detailed to keep down the gambling. They had little trouble that day as the picnic had not as yet really opened.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday morning opened very gloomy. The sky was overcast and the thermometer had taken a tumble. About eight o'clock a drizzling rain began falling and all looked towards a blue day, but about half past ten the clouds began to break letting the sunshine through and we had a lovely day. The grounds quickly dried off with the aid of a strong breeze. The special trains coming in were well filled and about five thousand people were in attendance. This is far greater than last year's exhibition. The park was resonant with the cries of the fakirs booths and refreshment stands, declaiming the merits of their wares. Opening services were held in the auditorium and several addresses were made.

The picnic had begun.

Only a few exhibitors of machinery were in attendance and those were local. The machinery exhibit this year is far below that of last year.

In the afternoon about three o'clock the sky again became overcast with dark and threatening clouds and was followed by a very brisk breeze. Much to the approval of all it rained only slightly and soon cleared up. The special trains coming in did not bring many people.

WEDNESDAY,

Wednesday opened beautifully with a bright sun and cool air. All morning a continuous stream of vehicles passed through town and the trains coming in were heavily loaded with cars, and the coaches were packed. People began to swarm upon the ground early and the immense throng numbered over ten thousand.

In the evenings exercises are held in the auditorium. Speakers are in attendance and many ringing speeches have been made. They are interspersed with music and literary entertainments. The Tusseyville band furnishes the music for the picnic, and have completely charmed the crowds with their excellent music.

Today promises another grand day for the picnic. Long before daylight the buggies and wagons began to come in in a perfect caravan and prospects are for an attendance that even exceeds that of yesterday.

Among the attractive features yesterday was the address of ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, who received the usual amount of favorable comment upon the able manner in which he handled the rum question. The chief feature of attraction for the sports is the female walking contest. There were at 10 o'clock last night six contestants on the tan, having concluded the second day of twelve hours each—with one of the young ladies 119 miles to her score, another 118, and still another 112. One half of the gate receipts, (which promises to be quite a snug little sum judging from the attendance) will be divided among the contestants as follows: First prize will take 25 per cent., second prize 15 per cent and third prize 10 per cent. It is a most attractive feature and is one of the few real genuine exhibits on the ground.

The fakirs are reaping a big harvest and they go about their business free and unmolested as the mountain brook follows its course. To make a long story short it is a big show.

The Lewisburg Fair.

The Union county Agricultural Society is one of the oldest organizations of the kind with the confines of the State. The experience it has had, therefore, is of considerable moment, and fully justifies the officers thereof in saying that their exhibition this year—the thirty-eighth—promises to eclipse anything of the kind heretofore held. It will take place at Brook Park, Lewisburg, Pa., Oct. 7, 8 and 9, 1891. The premiums offered are very liberal, covering all industries—the farm, the workshop, the fireside, and the fleet-footed roadster. The race-course or track is in first-class condition, while the trials of speed promise to be most exciting. Their spacious grounds and buildings are also in excellent order. The people of beautiful Buffalo Valley extend hearty greeting to all visitors at their coming Fair. Make note of the date—Oct. 7, 8 and 9, 1891.

A Whole Family of Burglars.

John Gross, aged sixty, his wife, about the same age, their four sons, ranging in age from fourteen to twenty-five years, were committed to jail at Williamsport, on charges of burglary and robbery. The prisoners comprise an entire family, and they resided near Hoagland's run, several miles north of Williamsport. They recently made a raid on the summer cabin owned by several wealthy residents of that city and carried off a wagon load of goods. They were suspected and on Saturday the police visited their quarters and found evidence incriminating the entire family.

A Judge of Election Arrested.

John H, Morrison was judge of election in the South Ward on last Saturday afternoon, and because he refused to take the ballot of James Woodrow, who was willing to swear that he would vote the republican ticket at the coming fall election, has been placed under arrest, the information having been made before Justice Pierce. A hearing was to take place Friday afternoon, but Mr Morrison waived the same and entered bail for court.—Lewistown *Free Press.*

Sudden Death.

Mr. Joseph Weber, an old and well known citizen of Rebersburg, died suddenly at his home, on Monday night, of an affection of heart disease. Mr. Weber was found dead between the bed and stove, having died as he was about to retire for the night. His age was about 66 years. He was the father of Willis Weber who recently moved from this place to Rebersburg.

Half Rates to Scranton via P. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on the occasion of the meeting of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs Scranton, September 23 to 25th, excursion tickets will be sold from all stations on its system to Scranton to a *single fare* for the *round trip*. The tickets will be sold September 21st, 22d, and 23d.

THE FARMERS CAN PLAY.

Bellefonte Done up to the Tune of 9 to 4 By Centre Hall.

For the third time this season it has been proven that Centre Hall is really the possessor of a base ball club that can play ball and another scalp has been added to her list. The Centre club of Bellefonte, was scheduled to play with our boys on Saturday and they came over with the full expectation of making the farmers chase the ball all afternoon, but before the game was ended they began to realize that the farmers were fully as familiar with swinging the bat and chasing the leather as jerking the handles of the plow and from the way the boys swung the stick it seemed they were more familiar with it. Bellefonte sent over a very strong team, and many of their citizens came along to root and escort the boys home but ere the game was finished no Bellefonte placards could be found upon the backs of any of the rooters and they disclaimed all rights of citizenship in the county seat.

It was an interesting game all through and both teams indulged in a little kicking from the decisions of the umpires. Murray and McCloud were the points for the Centre Hall Club and Saylor and Yerger for Bellefonte. Murray pitched a fine game and the field support was almost perfect. Only three hits were made off Murray and whenever Bellefonte hit the ball it was either a little pop up fly or an easy grounder and the batter became an easy victim to be thrown out at first. Only four balls were batted outside of the diamond and the fielders had an easy time of it. A big kick was made in the second inning by Centre Hall on a ball hit to right field close to the foul lines which our boys claimed was a foul ball, and the game stopped for a few minutes, but the umpire declared a fair ball and the game went on. Three errors were made by our team, but they were not costly. At one time Bellefonte had the bases full and a hit would bring in a couple runs and Bellefonte's strongest batter was up, but the hit they longed for never came and the men died where they were. Woodcock made two pretty fly catches and robbed our boys of a seemingly safe hit by a big run way back of second and pulling the ball down. It was a difficult catch and he was roundly applauded for it. The score:

CENTRE HALL.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	BELLEFONTE.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
M'Cloud, c...	1	1	7	0	0	Yeager, c....	0	0	9	2	2
Culp, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0	Rine, 2b.....	1	0	4	1	1
Stuart, 3b.....	1	1	1	3	1	Harper, 2b...	1	1	4	1	0
Boozer, 1b.....	1	1	14	2	1	Harris, lf....	0	1	2	0	0
Murray, p.....	1	1	1	7	1	Kelly, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Robinson, 2b.	1	0	3	2	0	Woodc'k, ss..	0	1	3	3	1
Lenney, ss....	1	1	0	1	0	Bayard, cf....	0	0	0	0	0
Meyer, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0	Cruse, 1b.....	1	0	4	0	3
Dinges, lf.....	2	0	1	0	0	Saylor, p.....	0	0	1	3	1
Totals.....	9	6	27	15	3	Totals.....	4	3	27	10	8

Centre Hall.....	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	0—9
Bellefonte.....	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Sentenced for Embezzling.

In the Lycoming county court, last week, A. O. Deininger, who as executor of the Talbert estate embezzled trust funds, was brought before the bar. The court said he was disposed to be lenient, but was hampered because of the example that might be set. He dwelt on the fact that such crimes were always committed by respectable people, because only such people were selected for such high trusts. The court felt that this was one of the greatert crimes in law; still, he had taken in consideration the petition of the people of Hughesville, and would do justice in view of all the facts. "The fact that your position may be higher than that of some other people does not make you better in the eyes of the law," said the court. "You have already spent six months in jail and I think you have suffered and are penitent and although I could send you to the penitentiary for a number of years, the sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $1,000 and serve a term of one year in the county jail."

The prisoner was greatly moved. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart," said he.

"I made this your sentence," rejoined the court. "only because of your candor in your statement to the court and your full confession."

Street Lamps.

A Millheim correspondent gives some "light" on the subject of street lamps, which is now also a subject of talk in our boro. He says: "Millheim council have an elephant on their hands, they bought a lot of street lamps, but did not consider the expense of oil, lighting and keeping them up, they have already had five or six different parties to light them, but they have all backed out. They think oil is cheaper than moon shine, because the lamps are lit when it is moon light, and when it is dark the lamps are also left in darkness."

New Fuel Gas.

Ex-Governor Jas. A. Beaver, Gen. D. H. Hastings and several other capitalists have formed a company to manufacture a new fuel gas, an invention of James R. Rose, of Allegheny City. By this new process it is claimed that gas can be made for 5 cents per 1,000 feet, and that iron can be puddled for one dollar per ton.

Terribly Burned.

Joseph Wise, an employe at the Valentine Iron Works, Bellefonte, was terribly burned on Monday evening, by a mass of molten cinder splashing over him, burning his face, breast and arms in a horrible manner, while he was engaged in repairing what is known as the monkey at the pit of the furnace.

An Inhuman Mother.

On Wednesday, of last week, says the Millheim *Journal*, Coburn had its sensation, when it was noised about that an infant child had been found buried in a chicken yard. The facts in the case are these. Carolina Wilson, a young woman of 19 years, of Hublersburg, came to Coburn about four weeks ago, making her home with her sister, Mrs. Monroe Kreamer. On the 31st of last month at about noon the girl gave birth to a healthy child. A few hours later the child was dead and that same night the inhuman mother had it buried in the chicken yard on her sister's premises. Mrs. John Rote, a neighbor, who attended the young woman, reported the strange proceedings to Squire Garthoff, who at once reported the matter to District Attorney Meyer at Bellefonte. The latter wired back to have the corpse dug out and a jury ordered empanelled. The body was examined by a physician summoned for that purpose but nothing could be found to indicate that the child died an unnatural death. It then received decent burial and the Wilson woman was arrested on Tuesday evening on the charge of concealing the death of a bastard child, and was committed to jail Friday.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. —Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters —Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c cts., and $1 00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Pay the Printer Promptly.

Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press have a peculiar power in pushing forward public prosperity. If the printer is paid promptly, and his pocketbook is kept plethoric by prompt paying patrons, he puts his pen to his paper in peace, his paragraphs are more pointed; he paints his pictures of passing events in more pleasing colors, and the perusal of his paper is a pleasure to the people. Please paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in some place where all persons can perceive it.

Don't Stand That Pain.

It don't do to neglect nature's warning, aches through the system cause Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache and Pain in the Side; a prompt and safe remedy is required. Red Flag Oil, the Famous Pain Cure fills the bill. Price 25 cents.

Are you consumptive, or do you suffer with a Cough or Cold? If so, use Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any Throat, Lung or Chest Trouble try it. We guaranteed satisfaction. Trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

To our Subscribers.

The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases", whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co., (and enclosing a two-cent stampt for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, makes it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise." july 16.

Centre Hall Enterprise.

The well-known and popular Druggist J. D. Murray has taken the Agency for Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator, which he recommends for the quick cure of Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and all Blood Troubles. Trial bottles free.

It is a well known fact that Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure has cured Consumption and Chronic Coughs and Colds when all else failed. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottle free.

——The reason we lead the shoe trade is because we best satisfy the people for a genuine bargain.—Mingle, Bellefonte

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

White wheat new	90
Red wheat, new	85
Rye	65
Corn	65
Oats new	50
Barley	45

Produce at Stores.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	6

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT ORphan's Court sale.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, at Oak Hall, Pa., Tuesday, October 6th, 1891, at 10 a. m., the following real estate, the property of S. H. Weaver, dec'd: Full Roller Mill, equipped with a complete system of rolls and the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour, feed, etc., with a never failing water power for driving the same. In connection with the mill there is a Coal Shed, connected by a switch with the L & T. railroad.

The property embraces 19 acres and 25 perches of land, thereon erected, in addition to the mill, three Dwelling houses, large bank barn, one stable and all necessary outbuildings.

This mill is well located in a rich farming community and always enjoyed a large and lucrative custom trade, worth at least $2,000 per year.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. For information address,

Spangler and Hewes, Atty's. JAS. C. GILLILAND, Administrator.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale the following property of O. H. Walters: 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 cow 1 calf, 5 hogs, a lot of gears and bridles, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 top buggy, a lot of hay, 5 acres of corn, 1 cooking stove, and all the defendents personal property all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure. J. R. STRONG,
sept3t Potters Mills.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES.
820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y
26marly

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on Monday, the 9th day of November A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the charter of a corporation, to be called the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery Association of Centre Hall, Penna., the character and object of which are for the maintenance of the Lutheran and Reformed Cemetery grounds at Centre Hall, add additional land if necessary, keep in proper condition all graves now on said grounds, and any that may be added, and provide burial lots and burial places for those desiring to bury their dead in said Cemetery.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys for Petitioners

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guarnteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Have you visited the Department Store in Grange Park?

If not, you have missed the finest display of wares on the ground, and as such, it has been conceded by all our competitors. A great deal of labor and expense has made the display very attractive, enough so as to excite the comment and notice of all those who attend the picnic, and not without sufficient cause for this.

If you miss our display, the greatest feature and attraction in the park will not be seen and 'twould have been as well you had stayed at home. The store is "way out of sight," and the others are "not in it."

WM. WOLF & SON.